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W. C. Parke

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PERSONAL REMINISCENCES

OF

WILLIAM COOPER PARKE,

Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands,

FROM 1850 TO 1884.

REWRITTEN AND ARRANGED BY HIS SON,

WILLIAM C. PARKE.

Library of
The Church College of
Hawaii

CAMBRIDGE, U.S.A.:
PRINTED AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.
1891.

PREFATORY NOTE.

THE articles which compose the contents of this small work were begun by my late father, and left uncompleted at the time of his death, May 29, 1889.

As no directions were left by him, I felt it incumbent on me to complete these records as best I could. This I have done, although I do not lay any claim to be a writer. I hope that my labors will be criticised gently, and that the records herein made will be found interesting as a brief account of some events which occurred in the Hawaiian Islands in days that are long past, the memory of which is worth preserving, as those who are acquainted with these events are few and rapidly passing away.

I am much indebted to Mr. G. D. Gilman, of Boston, Mass., an old friend of my father, for kind aid and assistance in publishing this book.

W. C. PARKE.

HONOLULU, H. I.
June 27, 1890.

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NOTE.

IT is very much to be regretted that the decease of Mr. PARKE has prevented the full record of many stirring incidents in his eventful official life at the Islands which he had contemplated and partly prepared. During the many years he was connected most intimately with the Executive departments of the Hawaiian Government, he was a most trusted and faithful officer. He possessed to a large degree the full confidence of the highest officials of the Government, — from the several kings, under whom he served, to the lowest subordinate.

Mr. PARKE'S resignation of the office which he had held satisfactorily for so many years, was made the occasion of a marked testimonial from the Supreme Court to his worth as an officer and to his merit as a man, which testimonial was cordially indorsed by the public. Resigning the cares of office, Mr. PARKE passed his later years amidst the community in which he had lived so long, affectionately regarded as a public-spirited citizen, a warm-hearted friend, and that noblest work of God, — an honest man.

G. D. G.

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PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

MY APPOINTMENT AS MARSHAL.

ON the 27th of May, 1850, the late Chief-Justice Lee, in company with the Hon. John Young, at that time Minister of the Interior, called on me, saying they had been sent by his Majesty Kamehameha III. to ask me to accept the office of Marshal of the Kingdom, as the present marshal, Mr. T. Metcalf, had sent in his resignation. After some conversation with the gentlemen, I declined the offer, and asked them to give the King my answer, and at the same time to thank him for the honor he had shown me in offering me the position. The next day his Majesty sent for me, and asked me to reconsider the matter and accept. I again declined, as I thought a more suitable man could be found. The following day I was asked to call again at the Palace, when the King still urged me to accept; but I told him I could not decide the question then. After a second call from Mr. Young, who said the King was still anxious for me to accept, I

called on some of the prominent residents, and asked them their opinion. They all advised me to accept. I therefore notified his Majesty that I should not apply for the office, but would accept it, if he saw fit to appoint me. On the following Monday, June 1, 1850, I received my commission as Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, which office I held until Oct. 1, 1884, when his Majesty Kalakaua requested my resignation for political reasons.

At the time of my appointment the police force in the district of Kona, Oahu, consisted of one hundred men, thirty of whom were paid by the month, the others receiving one half of all fines imposed. The following day in company with the Governor of Oahu, M. Kekuanaoa, I visited the Fort where the entire police force had assembled, and they were then told that I had been appointed Marshal, and were therefore under my control. I found there were no rules or regulations for the force, neither did the men wear any distinguishing badge, except a red cloth band for their caps, which they wore when it suited them to do so. I had the men divided into watches, with a captain for each watch, and had leather bands made for their caps, with "Police" and the man's number painted on them. The unpaid police continued to receive half of the fines, but were obliged to report each day to a Luna Makai, or head man, who in turn reported to me; but scattered as they were over the whole district, it was hard work to make them keep up to this rule. The Fort at this time took the place of a prison for the whole island, and on examining the cells, I found them in a

very bad condition. When the French troops left the Fort, Sept. 4, 1849, they destroyed everything they could lay their hands on; windows were broken in, furniture smashed, the walls written over with bad language, and the fastenings taken from the doors of the cells. The only way of securing the prisoners at night was to place a heavy pole against a cell door, the other end resting in a hole some distance from the door, so that the pole might be on a slant. As some of the occupants were rather desperate characters, this mode of securing them was hardly sufficient. The guard numbered seventy-five men and officers, and as the prisoners numbered over a hundred, I took the precaution to have the former drilled to the use of arms by the marine officers of both an English and an American man-of-war, then in port. Marine officer Reid of the "Vandalia" did a great deal for the men, and on April 3, 1852, he received through Captain Gardner a letter of thanks from the King. The men improved rapidly in their drill, and at the end of a year were as well drilled a force as one could see anywhere. They were a fine looking company, as they were selected with regard to height and size; and their native captain, Mahuka, took great pride to have his men appear well.

The Fort continued to be used as a prison and insane asylum as well until 1857, so that at times it was very difficult to carry out the rules and regulations. The cells were very crowded at this time, the larger ones holding thirty persons, and the smaller fifteen; in addition to these, in the fall of 1850, I had forty or fifty sailors locked

up, who had deserted from whale ships, and as these men were rather bad characters, I had hard work to enforce the discipline of the Fort. A Station House was now built at the foot of Nuuanu Avenue, where the office of the Water Works formerly stood; but this was burned during the Sailor Riot of November, 1852, caused by the death of a sailor named Burns. A second Station House was built in the fall of 1853, and this also was destroyed by fire, which originated in the burning of the Varieties Theatre, July 7, 1855; this building stood on the corner of King and Bethel streets.

I now found it necessary to call the attention of the King and Privy Council to the fact that a large number of men were coming here from California, who were disappointed gold-hunters; and as many of them were of the lowest and most desperate character, it was more than the ordinary police could do to watch their movements, in addition to their regular work. On the 24th of October, 1850, a public meeting was held to appoint a committee to confer with the one already appointed by the King in Privy Council, in relation to a Special Police and Fire Department. This joint committee later made a report in which, with other matters, there was recommended —

First. The increase of the present police force of Honolulu by the addition of twelve foreigners, to be paid at the rate of $75 per month.

Second. The payment to the Marshal of a salary of $1,000 per annum.

Third. The organization of a Special Police for Honolulu, consisting of fifty residents, who were to be under the Marshal's orders, and who were to assist the regular police in case of emergency.

Sixth. The organization of Fire Engine and Hook and Ladder companies, subject to the orders of a Chief Engineer.

The following preamble and resolution were also adopted: —

"Whereas, credible information having been received by several gentlemen to the effect that these islands are threatened with an invasion of an armed force of ruffians from the shores of California, therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That this meeting request any and all good citizens having such information in their possession, or receiving such, to lay the same before a committee to be chosen by this meeting, in order that such committee, after careful consideration and weighing well such reports, may recommend such measures (if any) as ought in the opinion of such committee to be taken concerning the subject."

H. N. Crabbe, R. H Bowlin, and A. B. Howe were chosen to serve as this committee. A number of the most respectable residents offered their services and greatly assisted the committee in their duties, and the King in Privy Council substantially adopted the report regarding the Special Police and other matters.

A few months previous to my taking office, the following named gentlemen had been selected by Governor Kekuanaoa to aid the native police in the performance of their duties:—

James F. B. Marshall.	Julius Anthon.	J. Kaeo.
Capt. B. F. Snow.	William Jarrett.	Jno. G. Lewis.
" Thos. Spencer.	Warren Goodale.	W. F. Studley.
" Jos. Meek.	Robt. S. Barker.	Miciah Scudder.
N. F. Sayer.	Henry Sea.	F. L. Hanks.
Chas. N. Vincent.	Paul Manini.	O. G. Clifford.
J. H. Brown.	A. Paki.	W. C. Parke.
J. W. Austin.	John Ii.	J. M. Bryan.

Some of the events in the earlier years of my holding office were very exciting, and deserve special mention, which will be made later on. I will now refer to the condition of the courts in the early part of the "fifties."

The Superior Court at this period consisted of William L. Lee Chief-Justice, and Lorrin Andrews and John Ii, Associate Justices. Judge Lee held a very prominent place in the Government, and a great deal of praise is due him, as he did more than any one else in forming the laws and regulating the business connected with the Court. He started from his home in New York with the intention of settling in Oregon; and in company with him was Mr. C. R. Bishop. Their vessel was obliged to touch here for water; and Mr. Lee was persuaded by Dr. Judd to remain, which he concluded to do, as did

Mr. Bishop, — Mr. Lee remaining here until his death, which occurred in 1857.

The Court at the time I am writing held its sessions in the building now occupied by the Sisters of the Sacred Heart on Fort Street. As the house was not large enough to contain all the offices comfortably, it was decided to erect a suitable building, which was done ; and on June 16, 1853, the Court moved into its new quarters, which are now occupied by H. Hackfeld & Co.

The work of the Police Court was carried on at the same place until May, 1874, when the work had so increased that a separate building was necessary. A proper Police Station was then erected on King Street, where the Court held its sessions until this building was destroyed by the great Chinatown fire, April 18, 1886. At the same time (May, 1874) all the Government offices were moved into the new building, "Aliiolani Hall," at Mililani, where they still are at present. Previous to the time of which I am writing, Judge Lee had drawn up a law to settle land titles, also the rules and regulations which the Board of Land Commissioners used in connection with their work. This Board was composed of the following gentlemen: William Richards, John Ricord, J. Y. Kanehoa, John Ii, Z. Kaauwai, and afterward Judge Lee was added to the number.

The chiefs at this time were very powerful, and as a whole did not approve of the changes being made, so that the Board of Commissioners had no light task to settle all the claims that came before it satisfactorily. Great

care was taken that the rights of the common people should be respected, in order that they might not lose confidence in the foreigners. The Board were greatly aided in their work by Mr. Joseph Smith, the Secretary, who indexed all the claims, and kept on with this work for some time after the regular Board was dissolved.

In 1852 a new Constitution was proclaimed, under which the Superior Court was changed to the Supreme Court, and Judge Lee was appointed Chief-Justice, and Justices Andrews and Ii continued in office. On Jan. 10, 1855, Justice Andrews resigned, and Mr. G. M. Robertson succeeded him. Chief-Justice Lee continued in his office until his death, which took place May 28, 1857. He was succeeded by the late Hon. Elisha H. Allen, on June 4 of the same year, who continued in office until his resignation Feb. 1, 1877.

Reference has been made to the formation of a Fire Department, and it may be interesting to those now living here to know how the first company was formed. Previous to my appointment there was no Chief Engineer, every one at an alarm of fire running to it and working in his own way. As most of the houses in those days were made of grass, a fire was easily extinguished by getting hooks into the thatch, and pulling the house down, when the fire was easily trampled out; or the adobe walls were pulled down, and the earth thrown on, which soon smothered the fire. The property of the first company consisted of one Hook and Ladder carriage, and a small Hannamann engine, the property of C. Brewer & Co. To

work the latter, the water had first to be poured into it, and then pumped out by hand, which was of course very slow work, and, as it had only fifty feet of hose, was often almost useless. In December of 1849 the brig "Potapsco" touched here on her way from Boston to San Francisco, and anchored outside. During a heavy southerly gale she parted her cables, and was driven ashore, being much damaged, although her cargo was saved. Among it was an old No. 9 engine of Boston, and some leather hose, about one hundred feet in all. When the cargo was sold, I persuaded the Minister of the Interior to buy the engine and hose; and soon after I called a meeting of the citizens, and we formed a Fire Company, which elected me chief engineer. The first time we had occasion to use the hose it burst, being old and rotten. The question then arose how to get a new one, as it would take a year to get a supply from the East; we were therefore obliged to see what could be done. Some one suggested making a hose out of cotton duck. Mr. J. H. Wood, then in the boot and shoe trade, made one two hundred feet long out of the suggested material; it was then soaked in strong salt brine to shrink it, and, absurd as it may seem, this hose did good service for a long time.

On the 27th of December, 1850, the Legislature passed a law placing the Fire Department on a good footing, and at the request of the first company, Mr. A. J. Cartwright was elected chief engineer, which office he held for a number of years. At this time I terminated my connec-

tion with the Fire Company, as my other duties became more numerous. There may be some now living who can recall the days referred to, and remember the hard work required in running the old-fashioned hand-engine; but as now, the residents responded heartily to the alarm whenever it sounded, and did good work too.

THE FIRST ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES, BY BALLOT.

THE first election for representatives of the people to the Legislature, by ballot, took place Jan. 6, 1851.

In Honolulu the election was held in the Old Armory, over the store now occupied by C. Brewer & Co. At this time there were no election lists made out; all that was required of a voter in order to vote, was to produce his tax receipt. I had a double rail made at the mauka end of the Armory for the voters to pass between, one at a time. As they voted, their names were taken down by the clerk, and the tax receipt returned, so as not to allow any one to vote a second time. The natives thought it a great day for them, and here in Honolulu it was celebrated with a great many feasts, or luaus, and horseback parties. The entire election passed off in a very quiet manner. I had written to each of the sheriffs on the other islands, giving them the best instructions I could, as to the manner of arranging and conducting the polling places.

The following are the names of those who were returned, together with the officers elected for the session:—

William L. Lee, *Speaker.*

1. Francis Funk.
2. Peter J. Gulick.
3. A. W. Parsons.
4. Godfrey Rhodes.
5. G. M. Robertson.
6. T. C. B. Rooke.
7. Barenala.
8. L. S. Ua.
9. Ukeke.
10. Kaapa.
11. E. Kaahalama.
12. Z. Kaauwai.
13. Moses Kauohai.
14. Kahoopii.
15. Kalaihoa.
16. J. Kalili.
17. S. Kapehe.
18. S. M. Kamakau.
19. J. Kekaulahao.
20. G. W. Lilikalani.
21. D. Lokomaikai.
22. John Richardson.
23. Wahinemaikai.

Rev. E. W. Clark was elected *Chaplain;* E. M. Hunt, *Clerk;* W. C. Parke, *Sergeant-at-Arms;* and A. S. Thurston, *Interpreter.*

The first House of Parliament was formally opened by the King, Kamehameha III., May 6th, at the Kawaiahao Church, which was crowded with an unusually large number of natives and foreigners on this auspicious occasion. The Diplomatic and Consular Corps, also the captain and officers of H. M. S. "Dedalus," were in full attendance. A platform had been erected in front of the pulpit, the King and Queen, with the members of the Ministry, occupying it. As they entered and took their seats, the large audience rose, and at the same time a salute was fired from Punchbowl Hill. After their Majesties were seated, the Chaplain of the House offered prayer; his Majesty then read his speech in Hawaiian, his Excellency R. C. Wyllie, the Minister of Foreign

Affairs, reading it afterwards in English. It was as follows: —

"NOBLES AND REPRESENTATIVES, — I have called you together to deliberate on all matters for the good of my Kingdom and of my people.

"The questions with France, relating to which I depatched my Minister of Finance as Plenipotentiary Extraordinary to that Government, were not settled in Paris as I had expected. But the French Government named a commissioner of their own to inquire into and settle such questions here. That desirable result has not been fully attained. After months of conference and discussion the declaration of the 25th of March was agreed to; the Commissioner of France has applied to his Government for fresh instructions; diplomatic relations have not been fully restored, but having on my part referred certain claims for indemnity to the President of the French Republic, I hope that he, meeting me in a corresponding spirit, will issue such instructions as to put an end to an attitude of hostility toward my Kingdom taken by France, which I have regretted, and have never sought in any way to retaliate. I am not conscious of any act of my Government of which France has any reason to complain. No interruption has occurred to my very friendly relations with Great Britain since your last session. With the United States also my relations continue of the most friendly kind. The treaty negotiated in Washington on the 20th of December, 1849, was ratified by me on the 19th of August, 1850.

"The treaty of Jan. 8, 1848, with the Free Hauseatic City of Hamburg, which was transmitted with my ratification, was ratified by the President Burgomaster on the 27th of December, 1849.

"With all other States my relations are friendly. I have

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ordered my ministers to lay before you the Annual Reports of the Departments over which I have placed them. I submit to your consideration the question of the reduction of the duty on spirituous liquors to two and a half dollars, as a maximum per gallon, as a measure of political economy, which the Chamber of Commerce of my capital have strongly recommended. It is equally my wish that, by careful investigation and consideration of facts, you place yourselves in a position to decide if the equality between the Catholics and the Protestants under the protection of the Constitution and the laws does not still require something for its perfect application. The Resolutions passed in December, 1849, granting to my subjects engaged in the cultivation of the soil allodial titles to the portions they occupied, confirmed by the Act of the 6th of August last, and the Act of the 10th of July, 1850, allowing aliens to acquire and convey lands in fee-simple, have greatly promoted the prosperity of my people and of the many industrious foreigners who live among them. You will consider what further enactments may be required to give full effect to those beneficial laws. The markets of California, Oregon, Vancouvers Island, the possession of the Russian American Company and of Kamschatka, afford a profitable outlet for more than my Islands can produce. It is desirable to increase productions to the greatest possible extent, and with that view to encourage foreign capital and labor. With that view you will consider what further legislation may be required. The want of good roads and bridges to those parts where produce can be shipped, is severely felt in many places. It will be for you to consider what can be done to remedy that want, and whether the act subdividing districts into townships may not be improved, so as that the inhabitants of districts and townships may carry out their own improvements.

"I have frequently called your attention to the unsatisfactory state of the prisons throughout my Islands. An immediate and thorough reform is urgently wanted so as to combine the principle of reforming criminals with that of their secure detention. With the increase of shipping the want of greater wharfage and facilities of pilotage has been severely felt. It will be for you to consider what improvements ought to be made in those respects. The public health is one of the objects most worthy of your consideration. Cholera, that scourge of humanity, has only recently caused its ravages in the port with which we have most frequent and the speediest communication. The history of that epidemic proves that it recurs at intervals, and often takes years before it leaps from one place to another. It would be wise for us to adopt those sanitary regulations which universal experience has recommended, before it appears among us. All places that have neglected them have suffered for their supineness.

"The report of the Minister of Finance will show you that the revenue of the Kingdom, though small, is adequate to all the wants of my administration, and leaves a surplus for works of public improvement. It will be for you, in view of the estimates, to vote what supplies are required for the current year, and to consider what suggestions for the improvement of the revenue or of the system of taxation may conduce to the general welfare." — *Polynesian*, May 10, 1851.

THE MARKS' CONSPIRACY CASE.

In the early part of 1851, a family by the name of Marks, consisting of Caspar, his wife Julia, their two sons Joseph and Henry, and a daughter Janet, arrived here. They were accompanied by Mr. Henry Butler. This was during the gold-fever times in California, and the family brought with them some 454 ounces of gold-dust, valued at about $8,000, which they wished to sell.

At that time the merchants here purchased gold-dust; so the Marks brothers, Joseph and Henry, with Mr. Butler, called on Mr. Apong, a Chinese merchant, who then occupied a store where Lewers and Cooke now are, to offer him the gold-dust. In answer to Mr. Apong's inquiry as to where the gold was, they told him it was at their house in Adams Yard on Hotel Street, and invited Mr. Apong to call that evening and see it.

Mr. Apong called about seven o'clock that evening, and saw the gold-dust. The question then arose as to the price per ounce. The whole family was present during the transaction, but the business was carried on by the two brothers and Butler.

As no sale was effected, Mr. Apong soon left, accompanied by the two brothers and Butler, the latter carrying the gold-dust.

At the corner of Fort and Hotel streets Mr. Apong left them, and the others went to the French Hotel.

As I have already said, Butler had the gold-dust, but what he did with it is a mystery to this day.

I think it was buried in some place up in Nuuanu Valley, and possibly some one may come unexpectedly upon a gold mine at some time ; but it is more probable that Butler returned for it later and carried it off. At all events he was traced up the Valley that night to where the path turns off to one of the bathing-places.

When the Marks brothers came home, their mother asked them where the money for the gold-dust was. They said Butler had gone for it. When Butler returned soon after, he was asked for the money, but said he had left the dust with Mr. Apong, and was to call for the money the following morning.

The next day Mr. Butler and Mr. Marks called on Mr. Apong and demanded the money in payment for the gold-dust he had bought.

Naturally Mr. Apong was very much astonished, and denied having ever received it. This affair resulted in a suit being brought by Caspar Marks against Mr. Apong to recover the sum of $8,000, the alleged value of the gold-dust said to have been delivered to Mr. Apong by Butler and Henry Marks.

It is needless to say that the jury brought in a verdict for the defendant. I then arrested Henry Butler and Joseph Marks for conspiracy, in undertaking to defraud Mr. Apong of the sum of $8,000, and for falsely testifying in the suit of Marks *v.* Apong.

Before the trial Butler made a voluntary confession

before Justice Burbank and myself, in which he stated that the whole suit instituted against Apong was a concerted scheme on the part of himself, Henry Marks, and his mother Julia, to get $8,000 out of the Chinaman with out any consideration whatever. Also that the story of Mr. Apong's buying the gold-dust was a sham, and the entire testimony relating to it a tissue of falsehood.

At the trial, however, Butler denied the truth of his confession, and gave as his reason for making it that he had quarrelled with the Marks family on account of their refusing to bail him out of prison, and took his revenge in this manner.

The jury after a brief absence returned with a verdict of "guilty," and the court sentenced each of the prisoners to imprisonment for the term of two years. It was an extraordinary case, and two more barefaced rogues were never seen in a court of justice.

After this Mr. Apong brought a suit against Henry Marks, Julia Marks, and Janet Marks, for injuring his reputation as a merchant. As Janet was a minor, the suit was discontinued as far as she was concerned. Julia Marks alleged that she was a married woman, which fact the jury considered, and rendered their verdict against Henry Marks for $2,500. I was of the opinion that Mrs. Marks and her daughter were innocent of taking any part in the conspiracy. Mr. Apong was one of the most respected merchants in the place, and such a charge against him took the whole community by surprise.

THE SHIP "GAME-COCK" AND HER PASSENGERS.

On Saturday, Nov. 15, 1851, the ship "Game-Cock" arrived here from San Francisco, with Mr. Samuel Brannan and twenty-four other gentlemen connected with him.

This party came here with the idea that his Majesty Kamehameha III. was so hampered by the missionaries that he would gladly give up his kingdom and crown, and retire on an annuity for life, with his chiefs, who were also to be provided for.

This was the reason given by Mr. Brannan for coming, and the following plan had been arranged between himself and his friends: Mr. Brannan was to be Governor-General of the Islands; and the lesser offices, such as governor of the different islands, were to be appointed among his party. One was to be Collector of the Port, another, Commander of the Troops, and so on. On their arrival they moved into the Bungalow, which stood on Richard Street, on the land now owned by Mr. Bolster. This house was built by Mr. Theodore Shillaber, and was a handsome coral-stone building, which Mr. Brannan purchased at once.

The vessel arrived in the morning, and in the afternoon of the same day one of the party was arrested for furious riding.

On being arrested he drew a revolver, but was knocked down by the constable, his revolver taken from him, and he was brought to the Fort.

In a short time Mr. Brannan called on me in regard to this man. I then told him that the object of his mission was known, and that he had been misinformed as to the condition of affairs. I also advised Mr. Brannan to be careful of his actions, as he and the rest of his party were being watched.

In regard to the man arrested, I told Mr. Brannan that the carrying of weapons was prohibited by law, and that to draw a weapon on an officer was a serious matter; and I further requested him to inform the rest of the party of this law.

Matters remained quiet for a few days. In the mean time I had become acquainted with some of the party, and found one of them who for a consideration would divulge their secrets; so I was informed from day to day as to their plans. At the time the party arrived here the King was at Lahaina; consequently they had not been able to interview him.

On the following day I was told that a committee had been appointed by them to go to Lahaina, to see the King, and lay their proposition before him.

This was on Monday, November 24, and they were to go on the schooner "Maria," commanded by Captain Hobron. As soon as I received this information, I called on the Ministry and told them of the proposed plan.

John Ii and Governor Kekuanaoa were sent for, and it

was decided that I should go up and forestall this committee, armed with two letters, — one from John Young, and one from John Ii.

I then made my arrangements, and from the Fort watched the actions of the Committee. I saw them go down to the schooner with their gripsacks, place them on board, and then return to their house. Seeing that the wind was from the south, I supposed the captain had told them he could not get out. I then went to him and said that it was very important that I should proceed to Lahaina at once; so if he would get two whale-boats to tow the schooner out, I would pay all the expenses of hiring them. He agreed to this, and I went on board. He went in search of the boats, and in ten minutes we were on our way out of the harbor. We had a good run to Lahaina, arriving at 10 A.M. the next day.

I went to the King's residence and delivered my letters, which advised his Majesty to act as I should suggest. I then proposed to him that as the Committee would in all probability come up by the next vessel he should call out his Hulumanus, and have them stand guard around his premises, which would prevent any person from coming into the yard without permission.

I also suggested to the King that he should send for Mr. G. D. Gilman to act as Interpreter, in case the Committee arrived ; which plan was adopted. After making other necessary arrangements, I left the same night for Honolulu. As the schooner came up to the wharf the next day the three Committee-men were there ; and when

they saw me, they said so loudly that I could hear them, "That damned Marshal has been to Lahaina, and prevented our seeing the King." They started however that day for Lahaina, and on their arrival called on the King; but the guard at the gate refused to allow them to enter. They then sent in their cards; meanwhile Mr. Gilman had been sent for, and through him the King declined to see them.

The Committee therefore returned to Honolulu greatly disgusted at the failure of their plan.

At a meeting held that evening, my informant told me that my name was mentioned by them in anything but complimentary terms.

By this time the party saw their game was up; they also consulted a number of the residents, who told them they were on the wrong track.

There was at this time a large fleet of whale-ships in port, the captains and officers of which were not in a very friendly state of feeling toward Brannan and his party, owing to the fact that the mail-bags which came down in the "Game-Cock" had been broken open, and all letters to them destroyed;[1] in consequence of this they came very near giving some of the party a coat of tar and feathers. A few days after my return from Lahaina, there was found one morning a large placard posted on the fence in front of the Snow premises on Merchant Street, where Mr. C. O. Berger's office now stands. This placard referred to the whole party; they were all allotted

[1] See "Polynesian" of March 6, 1852.

some position in the Government, — from Mr. Brannan as Governor-General, down to one of them as Tax Collector of Honolulu.

The party accused one of their number, a Pole by birth and a portrait painter, of having made the placard, as it was done with a marking-brush. A few nights later when this Pole was in the bar-room of the French Hotel (the premises now occupied by the Hawaiian Carriage Manufactory, on Fort Street), the party attacked him and treated him in a shameful manner. The police were called in, and some four or five of the assaulters were arrested and locked up in the Fort for the night, and fined the next day.

I can vouch that the Pole had no hand in the placard, for I saw it printed and posted up myself.

This, together with the arrest of some of the party for breaking open the mails, put a decisive check on their adventure.

Mr. Brannan had left in disgust before this occurrence; and in a short time they had all left the Kingdom wiser men than when they came here, with the exception of one or two. And so ended the "Game-Cock" fiasco.

MOVEMENT FOR RECIPROCITY IN 1852.

THE following is taken from the "Polynesian" of March 6, 1852, in relation to the above heading:—

On Feb. 28, 1852, a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society was held in Honolulu, to consider the subject of memorializing the Hawaiian Government in relation to the unequal bearing of the treaty between the United States and this Kingdom, and to petition his Majesty, in Council, to open a negotiation with the United States, or with their Commissioner here accredited, that will secure the introduction of certain staples of each country into the ports of the other free of duty. After discussion, it was

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that a respectful petition be addressed to the King in Council, praying his Majesty, so far as his existing treaties will permit, to grant an exemption from all duties on flour, lumber, staves and heading, fish and coal, the produce of and imported from the ports of the United States, to take effect from the date when the Government of the United States may permit the same exemption in the ports of the United States of the sugar, syrup of sugar, molasses, and coffee, the produce of and imported from the Hawaiian Islands.

Whereupon the following memorial was unanimously adopted, and the President duly empowered by the Board to present the same to his Majesty in Council as soon as practicable.

MEMORIAL.

To his Majesty, the King of the Hawaiian Islands.

In Privy Council.

May it please your Majesty, — The Board of Managers of the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society, believing that the independence and welfare of your Majesty's Kingdom depend upon the prosperity of its agriculture; that the unequal bearing of the treaty between your Majesty and the United States, in regard to duties, is highly injurious to the planting, commercial, and other great interests of your islands; and that the United States are sincerely desirous of upholding your Majesty's independence, and of promoting the prosperity and happiness of the Hawaiian people, — beg leave respectfully to petition your Majesty to open a negotiation with the Government of the United States, or with their Commissioner at your Majesty's Court, for the admission of the sugar, syrup of sugar, molasses, and coffee, produced on your islands, in all ports of the United States, free of duty; and to be pleased to enact that, in consideration thereof, the flour, fish, coal, lumber, staves, and heading, of the United States, shall be admitted free of duty in all the ports of your Kingdom, open to Foreign Trade.

By order of the Board of Managers,

William L. Lee.

It was further —

Resolved, That a copy of the memorial of the Board be passed to the Hon. Luther Severance, Commissioner of the United States, with a respectful request that he use his kind offices in promoting the end proposed.

On March 1st of the same year the King in Privy Council passed an act on the basis as set forth in the memorial, but nothing came of this attempt. The first attempt for a Reciprocity Treaty with the United States had been made in October of 1848 with Mr. Buchanan, and again in November of 1849 with Mr. Clayton, by Mr. J. J. Jarvis on behalf of the Hawaiian Government; but both attempts were unsuccessful. In February of 1852 the same subject was again brought up, as I have already written. A second attempt was made in March or April of 1855 by Chief-Justice Lee, when a treaty was negotiated, but was not ratified. In 1864 the Hon. Elisha H. Allen was accredited to Washington in behalf of a treaty as Minister Plenipotentiary; and three years later another effort was made by Hon. C. C. Harris as Commissioner, who was succeeded by Dr. J. M. Smith. In 1873 a renewed effort was made, on the basis of a cession of Pearl River for a naval station; but the offer of the cession was subsequently withdrawn. In October of 1874 the attempt was renewed again, and the Hon. E. H. Allen and Mr. H. A. P. Carter were sent to Washington as Commissioners; and on Aug. 14, 1876, the treaty was ratified by the Senate. When the news reached Honolulu on the 24th of the same month it caused great rejoicing.

THE SAILOR RIOT OF 1852.

THE whaling season of 1852 had been wonderfully successful, the fleet coming into Honolulu fairly loaded down with oil and bone; every barrel and container that could be used was full, the decks even being used for storing bone. As the fleet at this time numbered some two hundred vessels, the harbor was completely filled with them, they being moored in two lines so close to each other that it was said one could walk from one vessel to the other all the way from the water front to the entrance of the harbor. Only a narrow passage-way was left between the two lines, to enable vessels to put to sea. The crews numbered over three thousand men, composed of different nationalities, many being hard characters. When ashore in large bodies it was difficult to keep them in order, as the native police were not always to be depended on, and the number of resident foreigners subject to be called upon for assistance was not large.

Naturally, with so large a number of sailors in the town, there was more or less drunkenness, fast riding, and quarrels. It did not take much to cause a disturbance or riot, as there was a good deal of bad feeling between the sailors and police; and in such an event the former, as a matter

of course, would all stand by one another. On the evening of the 8th of November, a sailor named Henry Burns, of the ship "Emerald," was arrested for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and locked up in one of the cells in the Fort, in which there were already some eight or ten disturbers, as all the other lock-ups were full. During the night, Burns, who was crazy drunk, tore up the bricks in the floor of the cell, and threw them against the door. The jailor, George Sherman, who was just on the point of leaving the Fort, hearing this noise, or "row," as he called it, went to the door and called out to Burns and the others to stop. As they paid no attention to him, he opened the door and stepped in. The cell was pitch dark, and fearing the men might set on him, he swung his club or cane from one side to the other; in doing so he struck Burns in the temple, the blow, together with his drunkenness, causing his death in three or four hours. I was not informed of this occurrence until the next morning, when I immediately summoned a coroner's jury to inquire into the cause of Burns's death, who brought in the following verdict: —

We, the undersigned, summoned by the Marshal of Honolulu to hold an inquest upon the body of Henry Burns, seaman, and to decide upon the probable cause of his death, have all agreed after due reflection upon the statements of the witnesses produced, that Henry Burns's death was caused by a blow, inflicted with a club in the hands of constable George Sherman, on the evening of November 8th. We believe that the blow was not given with malice aforethought, but rather from cowardice in

quelling the disturbance, which was the cause of his visit to the cell where Burns and others were confined.

Julius A. Anthon, *Foreman.*	C. S. Bartow.
John C. Bullions.	J. B. Cleveland.
James K. Turner.	H. Smith.
Thomas Spencer.	Benj. Clough.
W. A. Aldrich.	A. C. Edwards.

HONOLULU, Nov. 9, 1852.

While the jury was hearing the evidence, the news that Burns had been killed by a constable was spread among the sailors and caused a good deal of talk. Many of them assembled about the Fort, until there was quite a crowd. They demanded that Sherman should be given up to them; but I informed them that this could not be done; that the man would be tried by the courts of the country, and that they need not fear but that justice would be meted out to him. The sailors were not at all satisfied with this statement, and the excitement over Burns's death, together with their desire to avenge themselves on Sherman increased hourly. I plainly saw that this state of feeling and excitement among the sailors might lead to a serious disturbance, unless decisive action were immediately taken to disperse the crowd then and there. I therefore ordered all the soldiers and constables in the Fort under arms, picked out seventy-five of the best men with the purpose of going out and dispersing the crowd, thereby preventing any further opportunity of trouble. I was just on the point of marching out with my men, when

I received an order from the Government, through Governor Kekuanaoa, to remain within the Fort, but if the sailors attacked it or tried to break in the gates, I was to fire. The Government was in hopes that the excitement would be quieted without any demonstration or resort to force; perhaps it was right in taking this view, but I believe if I had been allowed to carry out my intention, the trouble would have been checked in the bud. I was disappointed in being obliged to remain inactive, but of course it was necessary to obey my orders. I therefore took measures to secure the Fort from attack; a strong guard was placed on duty, and two field-pieces loaded with grape and canister were trained on the gate, so that if the crowd had attempted to force it, I think they would not have gone very far into the Fort. The men hung around all day, but did not make any attack, as I think they had the idea that they would get the worst of it if they did so; some of their captains and officers, although they did not actually encourage the men in their acts, did not attempt to dissuade them. On the following day, in the afternoon, Burns was buried in Nuuanu Valley, a large number of the sailors attending.

On the same day, about five o'clock, a number of the sailors got the idea that some of their fellow-seamen who were in the United States Hospital, — a building which stood just below the present British Club premises on Alakea Street, under the charge of Mr. John Ladd, — were being ill-treated. For some reason the sailors had a grudge against Mr. Ladd; they therefore set out for the

Hospital with the intention of rescuing their comrades and getting square with him. As there had been rumors of their coming, together with threats of personal injury to him, Mr. Ladd had taken what money and papers there were, and for safety had gone up Nuuanu Valley to the residence of Mr. Severance, the American Commissioner. When the sailors arrived at the Hospital, they found their comrades well cared for, and no Mr. Ladd. During the early evening of that same day, however, there was a great deal of excitement, the sailors becoming more riotous in their conduct and threats, one of which was to fire the town; many were armed, and others made clubs from a couple of wood-piles, to which they helped themselves, and as they were virtually in possession of the town there was no telling what they might do. Mr. Severance now addressed a part of the crowd from the balcony of the United States Consulate, on the corner of Nuuanu and Marine streets, while Mr. Allen, the American Consul, spoke to another part from the steps of what is now Mr. Roth's store on Fort Street; this building then stood some six feet from the ground. Both gentlemen said that the constable would be tried by due process of law, and advised the men to disperse and return to their ships; but the sailors did not pay much attention to either, and the majority of those to whom Mr. Allen was speaking left before he concluded, and went to the Fort. Here they again demanded that Sherman should be given up, but were refused; they hung around but did not offer to attack. While these were at the Fort, others went to the

Police Station, near the foot of Nuuanu Street; drove out what officers were there on duty, seized the arms stored there, and after breaking all the furniture, made a pile of it inside the building, set it on fire, and burned the building, together with that of the Harbor Masters, to the ground. While the former building was burning, some of the sailors amused themselves by throwing the iron posts of a hurdle-fence into the flames; the posts I believe belonged to Mr. J. T. Waterhouse. When the Station House was set on fire, the firemen turned out and attempted to extinguish the flames; but their hose was cut, and they were prevented from doing anything, although no violence was offered them. The sailors formed a ring around the burning buildings, and allowed no one to go through.

This all happened between nine and ten o'clock. There was a light southerly breeze at the time, which proved to be a most fortunate thing, for had the wind been in the usual quarter, — northeast, — there would have been great danger of the entire fleet getting on fire. Had this have happened, one of the greatest fires ever known here would have taken place, for moored as closely as the vessels were, and filled with oil, they would have burned for days. As it was, one ship that was near the buildings did take fire; but as soon as the sailors discovered this, realizing that the whole fleet was placed in danger, and with it all their catch of the season, they quickly set to work and put out the fire.

At this period of their course many of the better class of men among the crowd came to the conclusion that

enough had been done, and that it was time to stop, especially as the whole fleet had come near burning up; these therefore took no further part in the disturbances. The remainder however were very much pleased and elated over what they had accomplished; they considered that they had had some revenge on the police, as the Police Station had been burned, and they were now ready for more mischief. They accordingly went up Nuuanu Street, entered the first liquor saloon they came upon, drove the proprietors out, and helped themselves to the liquors; from here they went to the Commercial Hotel, and from that place to the French Hotel on Fort Street, the same thing happening at these two latter places as at the former. The result was that by eleven o'clock all hands were decidedly drunk. A few were now seized with the idea of more revenge against the Government; and as Dr. G. P. Judd was a prominent man in it, being at that time Minister of Finance, it was proposed to go up the valley to Dr. Judd's residence, "Sweet Home," and mob him. Some fifty men set out on this errand; but the road was long and dark, turning out to be longer than they thought, and some dropped out, so that by the time they reached their destination there were not many left. Dr. Judd had received word that the sailors were on their way; his family went to one of the neighbors for safety, while the Doctor and a few others remained on the verandah; the sailors came as far as the gate, and after making threats as to what they would do, finally went away. I believe that at the same time these men went

to Dr. Judd's, another set, on a like errand, started for Mr. Armstrong's residence, where the Punahou Preparatory School is. Mr. Armstrong was then Minister of Public Instruction, and the men had the same feeling against him that they had against Dr. Judd; but for some reason they did not reach there. So the night passed. The following morning, the 11th, the sailors being still very violent in their threats, Mr. Severance again addressed them, but with no better success than before.

By this time, seeing that something decisive should be done, as the sailors had had possession of the town for twenty-four hours, during which time, as I have written, they had destroyed property, threatened people, and almost set the fleet on fire, I went to the Palace, and told Kamehameha III. that I wished to resign my office as Marshal, as I was not allowed to take any steps to put down the riot. He refused to accept my resignation, saying at the same time, "What do you propose to do?" I replied, "If you will not consent to my using the soldiers in putting down this disturbance, then send for the Governor [Kekuanaoa], and order him to hold a meeting of the citizens at the Fort on the state of affairs." The Governor, being called in, thought it a good plan to hold such a meeting, so I returned to the Fort. Upon his arrival, a meeting of the foreign citizens was held at eleven o'clock, many of the captains and officers of the fleet being present. A military company was formed, with A. J. McDuffee as captain; and with H. Macfarlane, A. B. Howe, R. A. S. Wood, and Captain Hop, as Lieu-

tenants. At this stage of proceedings the Governor was requested to proclaim martial law; but some persons thought he had no authority to do it. I then said, "We will take the authority, and let consequences take care of themselves;" and calling the Governor into my office, I told Captain Crabbe to draw the order up, the Governor signed it, and in an hour I had it printed and posted all over the town. Our arrangements being completed, the native militia, the foreign company, captains and officers from the fleet, left the Fort and marched up town. The sailors, who by this time were rather demoralized, offered no resistance to the show of force; only two of them showed any disposition to fight while the force was marching along Hotel Street, but they were soon cared for. The result was that in a short time law and order were restored; some two hundred of the rioters were locked up in the Fort, and the remainder turned over to their respective captains, who took them off to their ships. It was two o'clock when we left the Fort, and by sundown not a sailor could be found in the streets. The foreign military company patrolled the town; all sailors found were brought to the Fort, and all with sixty days permits found out of their lodging houses after dark were arrested. The following day, the 12th, an order was issued by the Governor, to the effect that no seaman should be allowed on shore until further notice, the guard of foreigners carrying the order into effect. I was aware that the District Attorney thought we had no right to proclaim martial law or to issue the foregoing order; but

the end would have justified the means, even if the means themselves had been less justifiable.

The day after this the Governor called at the Fort. I said to him, "If I had not been prevented from going out with the soldiers, the Station House would not have been burned." "Yes," he answered, "but if you had, you might have killed and wounded some forty or fifty men; these we could not restore to life, but the Station House we can build again." I thought, after all, that perhaps he was right.

This order to keep the sailors aboard their ships was enforced for some weeks. The company of foreigners was called the Hawaiian Guards, and another company called the Hawaiian Cavalry was also formed at this time; both organizations were carried on for some years, and perhaps the former might be considered the ancestor of the present organization, the Honolulu Rifles.

At the trial of those sailors who took active part in this riot, there were six out of the number convicted who had had small-pox, and in the great epidemic of the following year on this island, of which I will speak later, they did a work for which no money could compensate them.

THE PROMULGATION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF 1852.

THE 6th day of December, 1852, was a notable one in Hawaiian history, for on that date the New Constitution granted by Kamehameha III. went into effect. The persons who were instrumental in drafting and reporting it to the Legislature were Gerrit P. Judd on behalf of the King, John Ii on behalf of the Chiefs, and William L. Lee on behalf of the people. The ceremony of the promulgation of the Constitution took place in Kawaiahao Church, which was crowded with spectators, among whom were many ladies. The whole proceedings were carried out in a manner creditable to the dignity of the occasion ; prayer having been offered by the Rev. Mr. Clark, pastor of the church, the Constitution was proclaimed, first in Hawaiian by Governor Kekuanaoa, and then in English by myself, as Royal Herald by special appointment, in the following words: —

PROCLAMATION.

We hereby proclaim the New Constitution granted by Us, by and with the advice of the Nobles and Representatives of our People, during the last session of the Legislature, and signed by

Us on the 14th day of June last, to be in full force from this date.

KAMEHAMEHA.

Done at our Palace at Honolulu, this day (Monday) the sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1852, and the twenty-seventh of our Reign.

GOD PRESERVE THE KING!

At the conclusion of the reading of the foregoing, three cheers were given for the King and for the New Constitution, after which Governor Kekuanaoa announced that his Majesty would address the audience. Whereupon the King was pleased to say: —

"Hearken all ye people. You have just heard the Proclamation by the Governor; give ye heed to it. This Constitution I have granted with the consent of my Chiefs and Nobles, in order to promote the welfare of all my subjects. On this day it takes effect, and becomes the Constitution of my Kingdom. All laws must be in accordance with it. Let it be observed by all, for here are the rights of all defined and guaranteed. Adhere to this Constitution, one and all. It is not with us now as in former times, when the Chiefs alone governed as they pleased, and the people had no voice. We are now reckoned among the enlightened nations, and we must follow their example, and conduct our affairs by a Constitution and Laws. Hence what you this day behold. This is my thought to you, that is all."

After the ceremonies were over, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the battery on Punch Bowl, just as

the Governor and I left the Church to read the Proclamation at different places in the town. From here we marched with an escort of soldiers to the corner of Richard and King streets, the soldiers forming a hollow square, and the Proclamation being read as before in Hawaiian and English; thence we proceeded to the corners of Richard and Beretania, Beretania and Nuuanu, Nuuanu and King streets, from the last named place to the New Market, and from here to the Fort, the same ceremony being observed at each place. About all who took part on this day have passed over to the silent majority.

Our escort was under the command of Lieut.-General Prince Liholiho (afterwards Kamehameha IV.) preceded by the Hawaiian Band under the leadership of Mr. Mesburgh. A large crowd of natives followed us all the way; there were no Chinese or Portuguese in those days.

The day was observed by luaus and riding-parties all over the town. To the Hawaiians it was a great thing to be given the privilege of a free people, and to have the right to vote. The question has been raised whether it was a wise measure at that time; but as that point has been so often discussed, I shall not attempt to argue it.

Under this Constitution the House of Nobles and House of Representatives sat separately; the former was modelled after the House of Lords in England, as it was composed entirely of Chiefs, who had their positions for life. This Constitution continued in force until Aug. 20, 1864, when it was abrogated by Kamehameha V., who proclaimed, or

caused to be proclaimed, a new one. Previous to this, he had called a Convention to amend the Constitution of 1852, but it failed to agree on a new one; whereupon he dismissed it, and proclaimed one himself. It is but in justice to him to state, that on the death of Kamehameha IV. he refused to take the oath to the Constitution of 1852, and therefore did not, as has been said, violate his oath.

THE FIRST CASE OF SMALL-POX IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In the month of February, 1853, the ship "Charles Mallory" arrived off the Port with a yellow flag flying from the foremast.

The pilot on going alongside found she had a case of small-pox on board.

The vessel was left outside the port, and the pilot returned to report the case to the Board of Health. He was ordered to anchor the vessel off Waikiki, where she then was, and the crew with the exception of the sick man were brought on shore, and quarantined in a house that stood near the former residence of Hon. G. W. Macfarlane, at Kapiolani Park.

Here the men were carefully watched and tended by Dr. Hoffman, lest the disease should spread. The sick man was brought to Honolulu, but there was no suitable place to put him.

Prince Lot Kamehameha then offered the use of a house to the Board of Health, which they gladly accepted. This house was a large one, made of grass, in the vicinity of the present Quarantine Station. The house stood on an island, and at high tide was surrounded by water, so that it served the purpose very well.

After taking the patient to the place, and supplying him with what was necessary, no one could be found who was willing to go over and nurse him.

For the first five days he was alone the greater part of the time.

One of the members of the Board went over every morning and prepared the man's food for the day, until he was able to care for himself.

After the vessel had been quarantined for twenty-one days and thoroughly fumigated, she came into port. All the bedding in the forecastle as well as the men's clothing was burned to prevent any further trouble.

After loading with oil the vessel stopped at the Station to take on board the man, who had recovered, and been provided with a new outfit. After the man left the island the house with all its contents was destroyed by fire to prevent any spread of the disease.

As this was the first time such an event had occurred, the Government had no fund from which to defray the expenses of this Quarantine, which amounted to fifteen hundred dollars. I therefore was obliged to pay it myself.

When the Legislature met in the following year, a resolution was passed to refund to me this sum, which read as follows: —

JOINT RESOLUTION FOR THE RELIEF OF W. C. PARKE.

Approved May 25, 1853.

Whereas, in enforcing the quarantine of the ship "Charles Mallory" and her passengers, in accordance with the instruction

of his Majesty's Privy Council, Mr. W. C. Parke, the Marshal of the Kingdom, has incurred the heavy expense, to meet which no appropriation has been made, —

Therefore, Be it enacted by the King, the Nobles, and the Representatives of the Hawaiian Islands in Legislative Council assembled —

That the Minister of Finance be, and he is hereby, empowered and instructed to pay out of any moneys that may be in the Treasury, to the order of W. C. Parke, the sum of one thousand five hundred (1,500) dollars.

The following is the list of passengers by the ship "Charles Mallory": —

Captain G. T. Lawton.
" F. A. Newell.
Mr. F. L. Hanks.
Mr. P. Emmett.
Mr. E. P. Hutchins.
Mr. H. McDonald.
Mr. J. Pawtusack.

THE SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC OF 1853.

As no new cases of small-pox appeared for two or three months after the departure of the "Charles Mallory," the authorities felt that they had nothing more to fear in that line; but the one case from that vessel was nothing compared to what followed. On the 13th of May, a man called at my office and reported that two native women living on Maunakea Street were ill, and he feared that the trouble was small-pox. On going to the place the report was found to be true, and a guard was placed around the house, with strict orders to allow no one to leave or enter it. The Legislature was then in session, and on the 16th passed an act authorizing the King, Kamehameha III., to appoint three commissioners of public health; and on the same day his Majesty nominated Dr. G. P. Judd, Dr. T. C. B. Rooke, and myself. The first section of the act referred to reads as follows:

"That there shall be appointed by the King, with the assent of the Privy Council, a commission consisting of three persons, who shall act without pecuniary reward, upon whom shall devolve all the powers and duties intended and expressed in the Act of the 8th of May, 1851, entitled a law establishing a Board of Health, with power to extend the same to all parts of this King-

dom in person, or through their agents; and who are hereby authorized and empowered to provide for all persons sick with the small-pox suitable medical attendance, food, lodging, and clothes, at the expense of the Hawaiian Government, and to make and publish such regulations for the public health as they may think wise and expedient, and enforce them by fines or otherwise through the courts."

The Commissioners met at once and organized, Dr. Rooke being Chairman, and J. Hardy, Secretary. As there was no suitable place in which to take care of the patients, we selected a building on Queen Street, which belonged to the Government, and had it fitted up for a hospital. When the two women were to be moved to the hospital, no one could be obtained to pick them up and carry them to the wagon; so I had to do it, and drive the wagon as well. The day after the removal of the two women, an examination was made of the infected district, and some two or more cases were found, which were removed to the hospital.

We took the utmost precautionary measures to prevent the spreading of the disease; notices were issued and widely circulated. The Minister of Public Instruction was authorized to take every necessary step for a general vaccination, and measures were taken to prevent the extension of the disease to the other islands by coasting and other vessels. Sub-commissioners and agents were appointed throughout every district of the islands, with full instructions from us; and directions were issued to all pilots and boarding officers, so that should the

disease break out in any place means might be taken to meet it in every direction. The following named gentlemen were appointed by us to act as our agents on the other islands: For the island of Kauai, James F. B. Marshall, E. P. Bond, and J. W. Smith, M. D.; for the island of Maui, P. H. Treadway, J. R. Dow, M. D., and D. Baldwin, M. D.; for the districts of Hilo and Puna Hawaii, Benjamin Pitman, J. H. Coney, and C. H. Wetmore, M. D.; for Kau, Rev. H. Kinney; for North and South Kona, P. Cummings, J. Fuller, and J. D. Paris; for Waimea and Kawaihae, Dr. Nicholl, Humphries, and Macey.

Up to May 20 no new cases were reported; but by the 3d of the following month all the reported cases were traced to the locality where the disease first appeared, and it was feared that it was widely disseminated. The worst fears were soon realized, for in a week cases were reported in every quarter of Honolulu, Manoa, Palolo, Leiahi, Nuuanu, Kailua, Kalihi, and Ewa. The disease spread like wildfire, and the natives were panic-stricken. There had been but little general vaccination among the natives, so the disease had a clear field; and as they were ignorant of the malady, and did not know how to take care of themselves, they died like sheep. By the 24th of June the cases numbered 412, and throughout July and August the disease raged with terrible violence over the entire island. The whole medical staff of Honolulu came forward at the first, and offered their aid and services gratuitously to the Commission, which were gratefully

accepted. It was a very generous thing to do, as it meant hard work night and day, with personal risk and no pay.

By the middle of July the question arose as to the burying of the dead. No one, not even those who had recovered from the disease, or who had not taken it, would assist in such work. Therefore the Commission was obliged to call on all able-bodied men who had recovered, to help the police in that work; and in case of refusal they were fined or imprisoned. It was a harsh measure, but a necessary one for the public good, as the Honolulu police were most laboriously employed night and day in attending the sick and burying the dead in the town, and could not be sent two or three miles away to perform that duty. At this time there were in the Fort six men who had been engaged in the riot of the previous year, and who had had the small-pox. The King authorized me to offer them their freedom if they would consent to bring the sick to the hospitals, and help bury the dead. They agreed to this offer, and no light task did they find it; as forty or fifty was the usual number buried daily, and sometimes more, the men were often kept working until midnight, after having been at work all day long. At the end of July, forty houses were put up at Waikiki, and thirty on the Ewa side of Honolulu, as hospitals.

Pages could be filled describing the heroic work done by volunteers in nursing the sick; and there are some here to-day who could tell of heart-rending scenes. Families were broken up; parents deserted their children; the husband would leave the rest of the family in a dying

condition. It was not uncommon to find an entire family sick at the same time, or to enter a house only to find dead bodies. The disease appeared in the most remote places, and numbers seemed to take it from mere fright; it was a time that tried men's souls.

After August the disease began to abate, and by the end of the year it had almost disappeared. Thanks to the quarantine enforced, there were not many cases on the other islands, so that those living there knew comparatively little of the dreadful times on Oahu.

During the prevalence of the disease, a number of meetings were held by the residents, and considerable excitement was caused by some persons who made a political affair of it, charging Dr. Judd and Mr. Armstrong as the persons who were responsible for the introduction of the disease. A more wilful accusation could not be imagined; but certain ones who had ill-feelings against the former carried the matter so far that he was removed from office. Naturally this caused a good deal of feeling, which was unfortunate, as the whole community were doing their best to stop the disease, so as to be entirely free of it when the whaling fleet came in the fall; and every means were taken to purify the town. The disease had been mostly concentrated around Maunakea Street, and as it was impossible to purify many of the grass houses, in the latter part of August fourteen of them were burned down, the Fire Department having been previously called out to prevent the spread of the flames.

As the epidemic began to subside an investigation was made as to its origin. Many attributed it to the case from the "Charles Mallory;" but it could not have come from that one case, as some months had passed since that vessel had left before it made its second appearance. The nearest the Commission got to the truth was that a captain of a merchant ship, which arrived here from San Francisco, gave his clothes to the two women who were first taken sick, to wash. In a conversation with one of the Commissioners, he said that only a week before leaving that city the occupant of the room next to his had died of the small-pox. The partitions between the rooms were made of brown cotton cloth, and his (the captain's) clothing hung against this partition of cloth; and on his arrival here he had given this clothing to the two women to wash. A story was circulated that the disease came from a lot of old clothing that had been brought here and sold, some months prior to the first case; but there was no foundation to it.

I have already alluded to the measures taken to purify the town before the arrival of the whaling fleet. The fleet at this time numbered two or three thousand men, and as the Commission had reason to think that the greater part of them had never been vaccinated, and as the ships were shortly expected from the Arctic, it was decided, on their arrival, to keep all the crews on board until they were vaccinated. This decision was laid before Hon. Elisha H. Allen, then the United States Consul, and he was asked to call a meeting of the other Consuls

to consider it. This was done, and all of them agreed that it was a wise measure, and further, that they would assist the Commission in carrying it out. Shortly after this meeting, Mr. Allen resigned his office, and was succeeded by Mr. B. F. Angel, who, in company with the other Consuls, issued the following circular, which was sent to the vessels on their arrival in port: —

UNITED STATES CONSULATE.
HONOLULU, Sept. 21, 1853.

SIR, — The undersigned, American Consul at this port, with the concurrence of the Commissioners of Health, would respectfully urge upon the masters of American vessels coming into the harbor of Honolulu the strict observance of the following regulations: —

1. On the arrival of your ship, you are requested to have such of your crew as have not had the small-pox or varioloid, vaccinated for kine-pox.

2. You are requested to retain on board your vessel, for the period of eight days, all men not protected by vaccination.

At your request, any resident physician you may name will visit your vessel and vaccinate such of your crew as may be necessary, at the rate of half a dollar for each person, where the number amounts to ten. After the fifth day the same physician will again visit your ship, and re-vaccinate those whose pustules have not begun to form. After the eighth day, or when the physician shall pronounce them protected from contagion, your men may safely come on shore; and it is believed that an observance of these regulations will entirely protect your crew from the small-pox. I am happy to be able to inform you that there is little of the disease remaining in Honolulu, and no case among the white

population. No case exists among the shipping. The disease has thus far been almost exclusively confined to the natives, and efficient measures have recently been adopted to prevent its further ravages. I am permitted to name and recommend the following physicians, either of whom will visit your vessel, if you desire it, upon the terms indicated: Doctors Hardy, Newcomb, Ford, Lathrop, Hoffman, Hillebrand, Smyth, and Schell.

With much respect, I have the honor to be, etc.,

B. F. ANGEL, *U. S. Consul.*

It was a harsh rule to make, but it was the only thing to do to prevent a second epidemic, as it was ascertained that not one half of the crews had ever been vaccinated. Only one man in all the fleet had the disease, and he recovered. During the epidemic but one foreigner died; he was the man who had charge of the large hospital on Queen Street. He had had small-pox before, and at the outbreak of the epidemic volunteered his services, and did a noble work; he nevertheless took the disease, and his was one of the worst cases I have ever seen. I am sorry I cannot recall his name. Some fifty odd of the native constables died of the disease in the discharge of their duties as officers. I regret that the record book of the Commissioners cannot be found. It, with all the reports and documents, was delivered to the new Board of Health, and I have not been able to find it; so I cannot give the number of cases and deaths from that source. However, I will give the numbers as accurately as possible. The following estimate is that of the Commissioners of Public

Health, in the "Polynesian" of Jan. 27, 1854: Number of cases, 6,405; number of deaths, 2,485, — a death rate of almost 39 per cent.

The expenses of the Health Commissioners, which amounted to $20,115.84, were provided for by the Legislature, April 28, 1854, in the form of a bill (introduced by Mr. Marsh) for the relief of the King and Privy Council; and the rules being suspended, it was read a second and third time, and passed. Prior to the passing of this bill, Dr. Lathrop sent in a claim for $2,500, for attendance on sick natives during the epidemic. The Legislature sent a circular letter to all the physicians in Honolulu, asking what their claims were. All disavowed any claim, with the exceptions of Dr. Lathrop for $2,500, Dr. Newcomb for $2,800, and Dr. Hillebrand for $2,500; these were referred to the Committee on Claims, who reported, May 16, that the petition of Dr. Lathrop had no legal claim, — the Health Commissioners having promised no remuneration, their powers not authorizing them to do so. Mr. Harris read a minority report, recommending the payment of $524. Both reports were referred to a Committee of the whole, which, on July 19, unanimously passed the following Preamble and Resolution: —

"*Whereas*, During the prevalence of the late epidemic, the Royal Health Commissioners, with their deputies, the medical practitioners throughout the islands, and very many others, both foreigner and native, most generously contributed their services gratuitously in affording assistance to the sick and suffering poor;

and whereas the value of their services cannot be estimated in money, and it being moreover out of our power to recompense them; therefore it is —

"*Resolved*, That this House do, in behalf of the people whom we represent, render our most sincere thanks to all who in that time of calamity rendered such gratuitous and invaluable aid in alleviating the distress of the suffering, sick, and dying people of these islands."

THE REPORT OF THE ROYAL HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.

May it please your Majesty:

At the time of your Majesty's first confiding to us the responsible duties attaching to our Board, we attempted to prevent the spread of the small-pox by vaccination, isolation, and appointment of sub-commissioners on the other islands with power equal to our own. Finding that the disease had already been too much spread on Oahu to allow of the prevention of its general dissemination on that island, it became our great object to hinder its extension to the other islands. In this attempt we have received the most efficient support from the several sub-commissioners, whose local knowledge enabled them to make regulations adapted to the peculiarities of their various fields of labor, and to which regulations we have given our strongest support. On Oahu where the disease raged in its virulence, hospitals were erected and furnished with everything necessary for the reception of all the sick who could be induced to enter them. Medicines have been supplied to all who needed them. Every medical man or other intelligent person willing to assist the sick, either volunteered or was engaged for pay. Wherever nurses could be procured, they were employed, and a band of prisoners was devoted to the revolting office of burying the dead.

The patient exertions of these latter assistants render them, in our humble opinion, highly deserving of your Majesty's merciful consideration. As the sick have been strictly prohibited, of

course, from going into the kalo-patches for food, we have been obliged to supply provisions generally in such form as tea, sugar, rice, arrow-root, etc. The distribution of these articles has given rise to some abuse, but has been a matter of necessity on our part. One great item of expense has been the reimbursement of those whose infected houses we were obliged to destroy, and there will be still heavier calls upon the funds in our hands on the same ground. In order to purify the town in view of the approaching season of the whaling fleet's arrival, on which so much of the prosperity of the islands generally depends, a considerable sum of money will have to be outlayed; a very few cases of small-pox among the crews might produce a panic that would greatly prevent business, and as the sailors are in the habit of entering almost every premise in and about town, it becomes doubly necessary to annihilate all possibly infected places. The clothes, also, of those discharged from the hospitals had to be burned, and the parties supplied with other and uninfected garments. The police force of Honolulu has assisted us nobly throughout, and fifty native and foreign constables have lost their lives in the prosecution of their painful duty, in burying whom we have been led into additional expense.

Thus your Majesty will understand that the principal items of expenditure may be classed under six heads,—namely, (1) hospitals; (2) medicines; (3) clothing; (4) food; (5) attendants, including quarantine expenses; and (6) payment for houses destroyed. We have endeavored to observe the best economy in using the funds at our command, as our vouchers, we trust, will prove; but having expended already almost $18,000, we feel it necessary to know your Majesty's pleasure in regard to our future operations. The question is, whether or no we shall discontinue the supply of food and furnish medicines only on the

island of Oahu, in view of the contingent necessity of large sums being expended on the other islands in case the disease should not be kept at bay there, but spread on the contrary as it has done here. Should it suit your Majesty's convenience to direct us at your first opportunity in regard to our future course, your Majesty will add another favor to —

Your Majesty's most obedient servants,

LIHOLIHO.
T. C. B. ROOKE.
W. C. PARKE.

HONOLULU, Sept. 12, 1853.

DEATH OF KAMEHAMEHA III. AND ACCESSION OF KAMEHAMEHA IV.

KAMEHAMEHA III. had been seriously sick for about a week, when he died at the Palace on Friday, the 15th of December, 1854, at a quarter to twelve A. M., and in the twenty-first year of his reign and forty-first of his life.

The sad event was at once made known by setting at half-mast the Royal and National Standards, and firing of minute guns, forty-one in number, from the battery on Punch Bowl. I was at the Palace at the time, and at the request of A. Paki, a high chief and also the Chamberlain, I took charge of the arrangements necessary for the laying in state of the body and ordering the coffin.

At half-past twelve the same day, the Governor of Oahu, M. Kekuanaoa, accompanied by a military escort, caused the following Proclamation to be read in English and Hawaiian, at the corners of the principal streets in Honolulu: —

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from this world our beloved sovereign, his late Majesty Kamehameha III., and whereas by the Will of his late Majesty, and by the appointment and Proclamation of his Majesty and of the House of Nobles, his Royal Highness Prince Liholiho was declared to be his Majesty's successor; Therefore, Public Proclamation is here-

by made, that Prince Alexander Liholiho is King of the Hawaiian Islands, under the name of Kamehameha IV.

GOD PRESERVE THE KING!

KEONI ANA.
KUHINA NUI.

This proclamation was received with shouts of joy from the people, and other signs of satisfaction wherever it was made known, — not from any lack of regard for "Kamehameha the good," but to hail the new and popular young Sovereign Liholiho. The U. S. Steamer "St. Mary" fired minute guns the same day from one to two o'clock; and on the following day, H. M. Ship "Trincomalee" did the same thing. As soon as the news spread of the King's death, the natives came from different parts of the town to the Palace yard, and in a short time there were fully two thousand in the yard; and their wailing was intense and prolonged.

The next day, December 16, the Privy Council met the members of the late King's Cabinet, who offered their condolences, and placed their respective Portfolios at the disposal of his Majesty Kamehameha IV. The members of the Privy Council followed the example of the Cabinet, at the same time assuring the King of their loyal attachment and faithful allegiance.

It pleased the King at this time to make the following address: —

"Chiefs, I have become, by the Will of God, your Father, as I have been your child. You must help me, for I stand in need

of help. To you ministers and other high officers of State of our late King, I return my sincere thanks for the expressions of condolence with which you have this morning comforted me. I request of you to continue your labors in the several positions you have hitherto held until, when my grief shall have allowed me time for reflection, I can make such new arrangements as shall seem proper.

"I thank the members of this Council in general for their condolence, who will also, I hope, assist me with their advice as though they had been appointed by myself."

On the 2d of the month, Chief-Justice Lee had tendered his resignation to the late King, owing to ill-health, and the Cabinet had strongly urged his late Majesty not to accept it. Finally, at the united request of Kamehameha IV., the members of the Cabinet, and of the bar, Judge Lee withdrew his request, much to the satisfaction of the entire community.

On the 16th, the Privy Council met, and put me in charge of the arrangements necessary for the funeral. I soon found that it was more than I could manage alone. I therefore asked his Majesty to appoint A. Paki to assist me, which was done. Paki, took charge of the Palace, while I attended to outside matters.

It was decided to furnish every man, woman, and child of the late King's retainers with a suit of clothing for the funeral, which was done as fast as they arrived from the other islands.

The funeral was appointed to take place January 6, 1855; but the weather was so bad, that it was postponed

until the 10th. Paki and I had clothed over two thousand persons, and on the day of the funeral not a yard of black cloth, or a black coat or pair of trousers, could be bought in town.

The expenses of this funeral were $28,000; but independent of the expense of clothing, there was the draping of the Palace in mourning, together with the support of some fifteen hundred persons from the 20th of December to the 10th of January, the day of the funeral; and general prices were twenty-five per cent higher than now.

The good order and quietness all over the islands at the death of the King was a great contrast to the old order at such times. In their heathen days, the death of a king or high chief was the signal for crimes of all kinds, — debauchery, and customs revolting to civilized men. Drunkenness and its companion licentiousness ran rife; teeth were knocked out and bodies cut. All this is now done away with; and although King Kamehameha III. was greatly beloved by the people, they showed their grief in a comparatively civilized manner.

The following account, taken from the "Polynesian" of Jan. 13, 1855, will give a description of the funeral of the King: —

"The inclement weather of last week occasioned the postponement of the obsequies of his late Majesty until Wednesday last, the 10th inst., when they took place with all the solemnity and every mark of respect and affection which could be shown by an affectionate people for a beloved Sovereign.

"In anticipation of that event, preparations had been made during the preceding week, and at five o'clock on the morning of the 10th a signal gun was fired from Punch Bowl Hill, which was a notice for the natives to spread grass on all the streets through which the procession was to pass, as the recent heavy rains had otherwise rendered the streets impassable. In a short time the streets were covered with a thick layer of grass, which made walking easy.

"Long before ten o'clock the natives began to gather in and around the Palace, and at the same time the different orders, military companies, and marines from the men-of-war took their assigned positions in the procession.

"At eleven o'clock religious services were held in the Palace, conducted by the Rev. R. Armstrong, Minister of Public Instruction. After these were concluded, the coffin was placed upon the car, which was heavily draped in black, having a large black kahili at each corner. A canopy surmounted by a gilt crown was elevated over the coffin, which was partially enveloped by rich feather cloaks of rare workmanship. The coffin was surrounded by kahilis and other insignia of royalty in the Hawaiian Islands.

"At ten minutes of twelve A. M., the procession moved from the Palace under the direction of the Grand Marshal, his Excellency M. Kekuanaoa, Governor of Oahu.

"Through the energetic and efficient management of Mr. Parke, Marshal of the Hawaiian Kingdom, the divisions of the procession assumed their respective posi-

tions with little or no delay, and proceeded through the carpeted streets, whose sides were lined by a dense throng of spectators, while the many eligible positions on the line of march were occupied by the families of foreign residents who had assembled to witness the most imposing spectacle which ever transpired on the Hawaiian Islands.

"The Hawaiian Cavalry, uniformed in blue trimmed with red, and with chargers decked in black, formed an appropriate escort to the sable pageant. They were followed by a body of physicians and clergymen, both native and foreign; and following these were the members of the Hawaiian Chapter of Masons, in full regalia, while the Lodge of Odd Fellows, arrayed in the appropriate badges of the order, came next, — the two orders presenting an attractive feature in the procession.

"The scholars of the Royal School, followed by the President and students of Oahu College, and the native and charity schools, came next; all these bodies were appropriately dressed in black. The Artillery followed these with their uniforms of blue trimmed with red, their caps also being bound with red. Their cannon, enshrouded with black, seemed to have vowed to speak no more. The cannon carriages were draped in black, and every piece was decorated with four black wands surmounted by black ostrich feathers. The company did credit to themselves and their officers.

"The Band of Native Hawaiians, consisting of fifteen pieces, with their drums muffled, preceded the first divi-

sion of Hawaiian Infantry. Then came the Purveyor, household servants, and Physician of the late King.

"After this body, and preceding the funeral car, was led the black charger of his late Majesty, whose vacant saddle and empty trappings spoke feelingly of their absent lord and master.

"The car was drawn by a large company of Hawaiians, who were preceded by two large yellow kahilis, and the late King's standard draped in black.

"On each side, at the foot, and at the head of the car, were carried two large green kahilis; and on the two sides were also sixteen smaller kahilis of various sizes and color.

"From the four corners of the car rose four pillars covered with a black canopy, which was raised in the centre to a point, upon which rested a crown. The floor of the car was covered with the ancient embroidered cloak, or quilt, of Kamehameha I., and on this rested the coffin of his Majesty Kamehameha III., which was covered with crimson velvet and decorated with armorial paintings.

"At the head of the coffin was a silver plate bearing this inscription: —

KAMEHAMEHA III.
HANAUIA 17 MARAKI 1813.
MAKE 15 DEKEMABA 1854.
KE 29 MAKAHIKI KONA.
NOHO ALII ANA.

"At the foot, and in front of the coffin, was the Royal Crown, covered with crape and resting on a velvet

cushion, from the four corners of which hung handsome tassels, while over the coffin itself was thrown the feather cloak of Kamehameha I. Surrounding the car were the High Chiefs, both male and female.

"Her Majesty the Queen, her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria, and Prince Kamehameha followed in a carriage, the horses being led by two footmen. In the next carriage came his Majesty Kamehameha IV., and John Young the Premier, their horses being led in the same manner as the previous carriage.

"The Hon. William L. Lee, Chancellor of the Kingdom, accompanied by the Cabinet of the late King, the Privy Council, and Ladies of the Court, occupied the next position, and were followed by the Representatives of Foreign Nations, supported by officers of the various ships of war now in port. The judges and other Government officers were also in this section of the procession.

"The second division of Hawaiian Infantry, flanked by the Hawaiian Guard, — a body of foreign residents called into military existence by their attachment to the late King and their desire to preserve the peace of the Kingdom from lawless violence, and now uniting in this, the last earthly testimonial of respect and affection, — was followed by a body of marines from the different war-ships in port. They were led by the marines of the English ship 'Trincomalee,' her captain being the senior officer in port. Their uniforms of white and red contrasted pleasantly with the costume of the French marines of the ship 'Eurydice,' as these latter were black trimmed

with white, and also of the marines of the American ship 'St. Mary,' her men wearing a uniform of blue and white, trimmed with red.

"Next in the line came the Fire Companies, and they were followed by a dense throng of Hawaiians, eight and ten deep. Among this number were the young and old, strong and weak, the infant of days, and the decrepit of years; all had come to pay their last tribute of respect and affection to the King, who bound the past to the present, and was, as it were, a part of former generations. A third division of Hawaiian Infantry brought up the rear and ended the procession.

"The procession moved from the Palace down King Street to Nuuanu, then up Nuuanu to Beretania Street. Here there had assembled a dense throng of people, who, when they saw the riderless horse preceding the car that held the remains of the late King, could contain themselves no longer, but burst forth in a low, suppressed wail. The procession then proceeded with no other incident along Beretania Street to Punch Bowl Street, down Punch Bowl to King Street and the sepulchre. Again did the natives yield to ancient customs, and a long low wail arose from the thousands congregated here.

"Except these, nor indeed in this trace of former customs, was there anything during the day inconsistent with the utmost order and decorum.

"The procession entering the cemetery, the funeral car was drawn through the division of Hawaiian Infantry and Household Troops to the door of the sepulchre. This

was followed by the High Chiefs, the Queen and her suite, the King and his suite.

"The Infantry then formed a hollow square about the sepulchre, and the remainder of the procession passed on without, the Hawaiian Guard and Foreign Marines being stationed a short space to the north and east of the tomb.

"The door of the tomb being opened, his Excellency the Rev. R. Armstrong, his Majesty's Minister of Public Instruction, offered a short and appropriate prayer, after which the Royal mourners left the cemetery.

"The troops then fired three volleys, and the High Chiefs removed the coffin of the King from the car and placed it in the centre of the tomb. This building is of stone, nicely carpeted, and contains nine coffins of adult members, and three children of the Royal line. These are placed on koa frames at the northern side of the room, the entrance being on the south.

"For a few minutes the populace were permitted to look into the tomb, then the door was closed, and this was the last of the King so beloved by all his people.

"At ten minutes past two P.M., his Majesty Kamehameha IV. returned to the Palace, the Royal Standard was raised, the guns ceased firing, the bell of the stone church ceased its tolling, and the procession was dismissed as it had formed.

"The procession was by far the most imposing ever witnessed in the islands, extending over half a mile in length. When the Grand Marshal, at the head, was crossing Fort and Beretania streets the end was crossing Fort and

King streets, and was forty-five minutes in passing a given point. It is estimated that the procession contained at least five thousand people. As the natives had assembled from the different islands for the occasion, they numbered twelve or fifteen thousand at least."

The next day, Thursday, Jan. 11, 1855, the King and High Chiefs, the Ministers, and members of the Privy Council went to the stone church at twelve M., and the will of Kamehameha III. was then read in English and Hawaiian, and Judge Lee administered the oath of office to the King in the presence of a large assembly of people.

Following this, Keoni Ana repeated the words "God preserve the King," which were re-echoed everywhere throughout the church with loud cheers. His Majesty's Royal Standard and the National ensign were hoisted, and a salute was fired from the Fort.

After this it pleased the King to make a solemn and eloquent address in Hawaiian to his subjects, which was received by them with great enthusiasm.

In accordance with a suggestion made to him, he also made an impromptu speech in English to the foreigners owing allegiance to him, and others residing in this Kingdom. The speech appears in the "Polynesian" of Jan. 13, 1855, and as they are words that it would be well to remember, I give the speech as follows: —

"You have all been witness this day to the solemn oath I have taken in the presence of Almighty God and this assembly to

preserve inviolate the Constitution. This is no idle ceremony. The Constitution which I have sworn to maintain has its foundation laid in the deep, immutable principles of Liberty, Justice, and Equality; and by these and none other I hope to be guided in the administration of my government.

"As the ruler of this people, I shall endeavor, with the blessing of God, to seek the welfare of my subjects, and at the same time to consult their wishes. In these endeavors I shall expect the hearty co-operation of all classes, foreign as well as native.

"His Majesty Kamehameha III., now no more, was pre-eminently the friend of the foreigner, and I am happy in knowing he enjoyed your confidence and affection.

"He opened his heart and hand with a royal liberality, and gave until he had little to bestow, and you but little to ask. In this respect I cannot hope to equal him; but though I may fall far behind, I shall follow in his footsteps.

"To be kind and generous to the foreigner, to trust and confide in him, is no new thing in the history of our race. It is an inheritance transmitted to us from our forefathers. The founder of our dynasty was ever glad to receive assistance and advice from foreigners. His successor, not deviating from the policy of his father, listened not only to the voice of a missionary, and turned with his people to the light of Christianity, but against the wishes of the nation left his native land to seek for advice and permanent protection at a foreign court. Although he never returned alive, his visit shows plainly what were his feelings toward the people of foreign countries. I cannot fail to heed the example of my ancestors. I therefore say to the foreigner that he is welcome. He is welcome to our shores, welcome so long as he comes with the laudable motive of promoting his own interests and at the same time respecting those of his neighbor. But if he

comes here with no more exalted motive than that of building up his own interests at the expense of the native; to seek our confidence only to betray it, with no higher ambition than that of overthrowing our Government, and introducing anarchy, confusion, and bloodshed, — then is he most unwelcome.

"The duties we owe to each other are reciprocal. For my part I shall use my best endeavors, in humble reliance on the Great Ruler of all, to give you a just, liberal, and satisfactory government. At the same time I shall expect you in return to assist me in sustaining the Peace, Law, Order, and the Independence of my Kingdom."

After making this speech, the King stood in the portico of the church, and addressed a crowd of several thousand natives who had not been able to find room in the church. They listened in breathless silence until the King ceased to speak, when they broke out into most enthusiastic cheering. All the proceedings were conducted in most admirable order, the King through it all appearing calm, collected, and dignified.

On the 16th of January, the King held a meeting of the Privy Council, appointed his Cabinet and other officers of State, and addressed the former in the following manner: —

"One word in regard to the nominations to office which according to law it becomes your duty to make, and I am done.

"Let your subordinates be recommended by at least these qualifications, — honesty, temperance, industry, and above all adaptation for the places they are to fill; and let them be men in whom you see good grounds for placing confidence. May suc-

cess crown your efforts, and after years approve my judgment in calling you to office."

It would have been well for Hawaii if the above address had been always carried out.

As there was no provision in the Appropriation Bill, to pay for such a contingency as a funeral, the Ministers and all the members of the Privy Council signed a joint-and-several note to pay the Minister of Finance the amount of the funeral expenses; and all the bills having been audited by A. Paki, the sum of $28,000 was paid to me in gold coin, and I took the bills and settled up the affair.

It may be amusing to those who read this sketch of olden times to know how I carried so much coin about. I divided it into two sums of $14,000 each, and placing one half in a wheelbarrow, wheeled by a soldier and strongly guarded by other soldiers, I went from store to store settling up accounts. This was repeated the next day, and within two weeks from the day of the funeral everything was settled.

When the Minister of Finance presented the bill to indemnify himself to the next Legislature, not a word was said against it, and the bill passed without a dissenting vote.

THE TUG "PELE."

In the month of March, 1855, I left Honolulu in company with the late Chief-Justice Lee, for the United States, the latter being intrusted with funds of the Government to purchase a dredge-boat for the harbor, while I was to purchase furniture and fittings, in Boston, for the Palace.

After completing this purchase, I assisted Justice Lee in the selection of a dredge-boat. I examined a number in New York and Boston, and finally concluded to have the boat built at Troy, N. Y. The necessary castings were made, the oak timbers prepared, and these with a plan of the boat were shipped to Honolulu, where the boat was put together, and the remainder of the materials, of Northwest wood, was purchased here. After we had procured the dredge-boat, the question arose as to how the mud brought up by the dredge was to be taken to the shore, as it was to be used in making new land at the Esplanade.

I told Justice Lee that the only thing to be done was to purchase a tug-boat, as the scows loaded with mud would be too heavy for an ordinary boat to tow.

Mr. Lee saw that a tug was necessary, but said that his instructions were only to purchase the dredge and Palace

furniture and fittings, so that he could not advance the money for anything more.

I then told him that if he would advance the necessary amount, I would give him my note, payable on my arrival in Honolulu, for a sum sufficient to purchase a tug-boat, and also a pile-driver, which I knew would be needed.

Justice Lee consented to this proposition, and employed Mr. E. P. Bond, of Boston, a former resident at the islands, to go on to Philadelphia to contract for the engine, as I had found the work could be done more cheaply there than anywhere else. From Philadelphia Mr. Bond went to Troy where the frame of the hull was to be constructed. The contracts were made, and the plans sent to me in Boston. I showed these plans of the hull to the Naval Constructor at the Charlestown Navy Yard. He found that the hull, according to the plan, was not timbered as it should be, and marked where new timbers should be put in.

The contractors were willing to make the additions suggested, and work was immediately begun. When finished, the frame was shipped to Boston, and when the entire cost was known, I gave my note for the same.

The material for the dredge-boat and tug, together with the furniture for the Palace, were shipped on board the bark "Raduga," which arrived at Honolulu safely, and the dredge and tug boat were then put together.

I arrived in Honolulu in September of 1855, and the day I returned I met two of the pilots, Captains Howland and Luce, and told them of the purchase of the tug-boat.

They considered it a wise purchase, and said that if the Government did not wish it, they would take it of me, as it would greatly assist them in taking vessels in and out of the harbor. I then called on the Minister of the Interior, and told him what I had done, and that I was ready to pay him the amount of my note. He said he had received a letter from Justice Lee with my note inclosed, and taking up the latter said, "Mr. Parke, there is your note; I do not wish to sell the tug-boat," at the same time thanking me for getting it and the pile-driver.

The boat was put together and named the "Pele." She did good service for the Government for a number of years; but now she is worn out, something like her purchaser. So, rest to the "Pele!"

MY VISIT TO THE STATES IN 1855.

In this chapter I desire to make mention of one or two things concerning my visit to the States, which I was not able to do in my account of the purchase of the tug "Pele."

In March of the year 1855 I had obtained leave of absence for six months from Kamehameha IV., in order to take a trip abroad, as I was much run down in health, owing to my hard, continuous work during the small-pox epidemic, and also from work connected with the funeral of the late Kamehameha III. All this work had told on me so much that I was reduced in weight from 170 to 134 pounds.

At the outbreak of the small-pox, my associates on the Royal Health Commission, Drs. G. P. Judd and T. C. B. Rooke, were of that age that it was impossible for them to take the burden of the work; and as I was young, being then thirty-two years of age, and in good health, it was agreed that I should attend to the outside work of the Commission, while they looked after the official part of it. As to what I did during those months of the epidemic, I leave for some other person to enlarge upon, and will only refer the reader to the papers of those days. I will only say that I did all I could to alleviate the

condition of the sick and suffering, and made a journey around the island a number of times during the epidemic, to see that the sick were taken care of as well as was possible. From the people of Honolulu I received a public vote of thanks for my services.

The "Polynesian" of March 17, 1855, speaking of my intended trip, and of the appointment of H. S. Swinton as Deputy Marshal during my absence, made the following remarks about myself: —

"Neither is it necessary to recapitulate the good qualities of Mr. Parke, our esteemed Marshal, in order that our island readers may be informed of his character as a public servant, whose duties often involve him in circumstances requiring characteristics of an unusual nature. He is universally known and appreciated at the islands as a prompt, judicious, and efficient public officer, who has during the past five years discharged his duties with as much acceptance and with less offence than one in a thousand could have done. We wish him a pleasant visit to his native land, and a speedy return to the country of his adoption."

I left Honolulu March 19 for San Francisco, in company with the late Chief-Justice Lee, on the bark "Frances Palmer." His Majesty was at the wharf to say good-by to Mr. Lee, who was leaving for the States with the primary object of improving his health, which was in a feeble condition; he had also received powers from his Majesty to act as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government at Washington, in behalf of a reciprocity

treaty. As I have already informed my readers, I had been commissioned to refurnish the Palace with furniture, some of which was to be had made to order, and which was used for many years. At the same time his Majesty requested me to look after Mr. Lee, and render him such assistance as I might be able, and as he might desire.

We had a rough voyage which lasted twenty-eight days, during the last five of which all we had to eat and drink was salt pork, boiled rice, and cold water. It was hard living for a well man, and particularly so for a sick one ; but we all had to stand it alike. We reached New York safely, where Mr. Lee underwent a surgical operation, which was successful.

Other incidents and main objects of our trip I have already recorded in the "Pele" article, and will not repeat them here.

THE MARRIAGE OF KAMEHAMEHA IV.

One day in the early part of 1856, his Majesty Kamehameha IV. sent for me, and on my arrival at the Palace told me that he was about to be married. As he wished the wedding to take place in the Kawaiahao Church he requested me to examine the galleries, as he desired that no accidents should happen to mar the occasion. I employed Mr. Lucas, a carpenter, to make a thorough examination of the building; and it was very fortunate that I did so, for the galleries were found to be very unsafe, and could not have borne the weight of the crowd that was sure to fill them.

The ceremony took place at eleven o'clock, June 19, 1856, the church being crowded with spectators. The following account taken from the "Polynesian" of June 21, 1856, will give my readers a full description of the whole affair:—

"The hour appointed for the ceremony was eleven o'clock, but long before that hour the tide set in toward the large stone church in Kawaiahao, which was beautifully decorated with wreaths and other greens. In front of the pulpit a large platform had been built, which was raised so high that the ceremony could be witnessed from

all parts of the auditorium. The altar in the centre of the platform was handsomely trimmed, and from the centre aisle of the church wide steps led to the top of the platform. From the tower of the church floated the Royal Standard, while the whole town was also decorated with flags.

"The road from the Palace to the church was covered with rushes and lined with soldiers, the spectators standing next to the soldiers, for only a small proportion of the people could enter the church itself.

"Shortly after eleven, the cortege of the bride, consisting of several carriages with grooms at the horses' heads, favors, and all that belonged to the occasion, passed by the entrance of her future home. At this point she was met by the Royal Groom and his train, and the two companies proceeded together on their way.

"On each side of the carriages were carried kahilis, the most fitting ornaments for such an occasion.

"The Prince (Lot Kamehameha) shared a seat in the carriage of the King, the others following in due order. The aides-de-camp appeared on horseback, and Captain Ford's cavalry formed an escort preceding and closing the procession.

"As the King issued from the Palace gates a royal salute was fired, and during the passage to the church a ceremony common enough in old times, but which few among us now have ever seen, was observed.

"The soldiers by order, and a great part of the spectators from a feeling of spontaneous loyalty, prostrated

themselves until their foreheads touched the ground. The Hulumanus, divesting themselves of their outer garments, threw them under the horses' feet.

"On arriving at the church, the bridal procession formed on foot, and walked up the wide aisle, the Palace band playing 'God Save the King.' The bride and her company on ascending the platform took their positions to the right, while his Majesty and suite occupied the space on the other side of the altar. The American Episcopal service was read by the Rev. R. Armstrong, assisted by the Rev. E. Clark. The service was read both in Hawaiian and English, which lengthened the ceremony, and if possible rendered the whole affair more imposing, each promise being doubly made. The King appeared in full uniform, and the bride's dress offered unmistakable evidence of its Parisian origin. Nothing could have been more elegant, or have better suited her fairy-like figure. The robe was of white silk, heavy and lustrous, trimmed with three richly embroidered flounces. The veil was of Brussel's point-lace, fastened to the hair by a wreath of roses and orange blossoms beautifully blended. Her jewelry consisted of a superb set of diamonds elegantly designed. The whole effect was happy in the extreme.

"The bridesmaids, of whom there were three, appeared as bridesmaids only can, and were Princess Victoria Kaahumanu, the Hon. Miss Lydia Kamakaeha, and Miss Mary Pitman. In addition to these there were a number of the bride's relatives on the platform.

"Upon Dr. T. C. Rooke devolved the part of giving away the bride, she being his daughter by adoption, and niece of his wife.

"While the ceremony was still being performed, a salute of artillery declared the fact that the 'pretty oath by yea and nay' had been pronounced; and as the bridal party left the church, a salute was fired from Punch Bowl, and still another from the French brig-of-war 'Alcibiade.'

"The cortege having returned to the Palace, their Majesties were waited upon by the Diplomatic and Consular Corps, and by Captain Marigney of H. I. M.'s brig-of-war 'Alcibiade.' M. Perrin, the Commissioner of France, addressed the King as follows:—

"'SIRE, — called upon by a special circumstance to speak in the name of the Diplomatic Corps, I am indeed happy to add the felicitations of the Governments represented by it, to so many evidences of public joy. In the numerous characteristics destined to charm, and the eminent goodness of heart which distinguish the partner this day chosen by your Majesty, we see with pleasure new guarantees of happiness and prosperity to the Hawaiian nation. For this we offer to Providence our sincere thanks.'

"L. H. Anthon, Esq., the Danish Consul, next felicitated the King and Queen in the name of the Consular Corps, after which the members of the House of Nobles and the Privy Council had the honor of being presented to their Majesties.

"Invitations had been given for a grand ball at the Palace that evening, and between four and five hundred persons were present. The Palace and grounds were illuminated for the occasion and presented a beautiful sight.

"At each end of the avenue that led from the principal gate, arches were erected, which were surmounted by a crown and the royal coat-of-arms. Lamps and transparencies shining through the trees, completed the fairy-like appearance. On all the lamps attached to the trees were mottoes, and a pyramid of colored lights was built around the flag-staff.

"The supper-tables were laid in a circular tent whose size was more than enough to accommodate all the guests.

"The Queen's evening dress was an exquisitely airy fabric of lace embroidered in white silk and silver, interspersed with marabout feathers. This was worn over a dress of white satin.

"The first quadrille was led by their Majesties; H. R. H. Princess Victoria Kaahumanu and M. Perrin also being partners, as were likewise Prince Kamehameha and Miss Hamelin, Mr. R. C. Wyllie and Miss Miller, Captain de Marigny and the Hon. Mrs. Bernice Panahi Bishop.

"Dancing was kept up until a late hour, and during the whole day great festivities had been indulged in by the whole community, such as feastings and riding-parties."

Soon after this event, the Americans gave a ball in honor of the marriage, which was held in the Court

House; and this was followed by two more balls given by the German and Chinese residents in Honolulu. The latter ball was gotten up in grand style, the decorations being very gorgeous and beautiful.

When these gayeties had ended, the King wished to return the compliments shown him by the different nationalities, and decided to give a grand ball himself. As there was no room in the old Palace large enough for the purpose, the King asked me to make such arrangements as were necessary, regardless of expense. I therefore had a circular tent made, one hundred feet in diameter. This was profusely decorated with ferns and mailie. Around the centre pole I arranged a circular garden, borrowing from the ladies in town all the potted palms and ferns I could. The centre pole itself was covered with Ieie leaves.

The verandah on one side was closed in with flags and decorated with lanterns, the other side of the building being reserved for the supper-room. The space between the Palace and the tent was closed in and carpeted, this too being decorated with ferns and lanterns.

Between the Palace and the main entrance were four arches hung with colored lanterns, and the entire effect was said to be very fine. The affair was a grand success, and was enjoyed by all present. This brilliant event ended the list of public entertainments given in honor of the Royal Wedding, and the city soon resumed its usual state of quietness.

THE YACHT "THEMIS."

On Saturday, Jan. 28, 1865, the yacht "Themis," of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, arrived in Honolulu on a pleasure trip. She was owned and commanded by Captain Thomas B. Hanham, a retired officer of the English navy, who was accompanied by his wife. Captain Hanham had visited several ports in the Mediterranean, and was making a trip around the Pacific, to visit some of the places with which he was familiar when acting as a midshipman on board H. B. M. Ship "Carysfort," commanded by Lord George Paulet.

The "Themis" was an iron vessel of one hundred and sixty tons, schooner rigged, and fitted up in a way becoming to a gentleman who is yachting about the world for pleasure. Before her arrival here, letters had been received, which gave the information that Captain Hanham would visit these islands with his family. On the arrival of the yacht, the visitors were cordially received and treated with much attention (more than travellers of distinction usually received) by the King, who had Captain Hanham to reside at the Palace, and gave him the use of his horses and carriages during the time the Captain was in Honolulu. The King's ministers also entertained him handsomely, as did persons in different parts of the islands where the yacht touched while cruising about.

She was not required to enter at the Custom House, and came and went freely among the islands, her owner returning such attentions as he had received ashore by generous hospitalities on board.

During his stay here Captain Hanham was attracted by one of the girls about the Palace, who was under the charge of the King, and persuaded her to accompany him to England. On learning that such was his intention, some friends remonstrated with him, reminding him of the law prohibiting natives from being carried out of the country without the permission of the Governor of the island in which they were residing. They told him that he would not be allowed to take the girl, as her departure in such a way would be no benefit to her. Captain Hanham denied that he had any intention of taking her; and it is said that he promised the King and Dr. Hutchison, the Minister of the Interior, that he would not do so.

But on Thursday, November 9, of the same year, he came on shore, went to the Palace, and asked the King to go down to the wharf to see him off. Then in company with the girl he rode hastily to the wharf, jumped into his boat, pulled for his ship, and set sail, — at the same time communicating with the shore that he had taken the girl with him, because he was desired not to, thus putting at defiance the law of the land and those charged with the execution of it. The next morning I received orders from the Government to take the "Pele" and proceed at once in pursuit of the "Themis," and bring the girl back. As the "Pele" was not very seaworthy,

merely being a tug to tow vessels in and out of the harbor, I hired a whaleboat and crew to go with me.

We left Honolulu at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and as it was known that Captain Hanham wished to stop at Lahaina to land the Rev. Mr. Mason, who resided there, and whom Captain Hanham had taken as a passenger for that place, I cruised in that direction. At about half-past three that afternoon, there being no breeze, I came up with the "Themis" about fifteen miles to the leeward of Lanai. On hailing, I was not allowed to board her, but upon calling for Captain Hanham, he consented to my coming on board. I told him of my errand, and that he was within the jurisdiction of the islands. He replied that he was not, at the same time refusing to deliver the girl to me.

Being unable to enforce my demand, I could do nothing. However I remained on board some two hours, endeavoring, with the aid of Mr. Mason, to persuade Captain Hanham to allow me to take the girl, but to no avail. He said he should take her to England, but would first land Mr. Mason at Lahaina, then go to Kohala, and then return to Honolulu. Finding he would not consent to my demand, I left the "Themis," telling Captain Hanham I should return to Honolulu. The "Pele" was headed for Koko Head; but as soon as it was dark, her course was altered for Lahaina, where we arrived the following morning at five o'clock. Knowing that Captain Hanham wished to land Mr. Mason there, I was on the watch for the "Themis." The "Pele" returned without

me to Honolulu, Sunday afternoon, carrying an account of my ill success.

When this was known, it was decided by the Government to show Captain Hanham that the law was not to be put at defiance, and that its officer should not be resisted by force in the discharge of his duty. Therefore the "Nettie Merrill," a fast inter-island trading schooner, was armed with four guns and twenty soldiers, under the command of Lieutenant Kahoohuli, — David Dayton bearing despatches, — and on that evening (Sunday) she set sail for Lahaina to take me on board. The "Nettie" arrived at Lahaina the following Tuesday afternoon. By her I received further orders to arrest Captain Hanham, and to enforce the authority of the law to the full extent of the means at my disposal, if it became necessary, and provided that I fell in with the "Themis" within the jurisdiction of the islands.

As soon as some necessary articles were procured, I went on board the schooner. From what Captain Hanham had told me when I boarded his yacht from the "Pele," I ordered the "Nettie" to sail directly for Hilo. When off Kaanapali that afternoon, I saw a flag on shore signalling to us. I answered the signal, and ran up towards the land, where I received information from Peter H. Treadway, the Sheriff of Maui, that the "Themis" was at Kahului. The "Nettie" was immediately headed for that place; but the weather was very bad, and there was a heavy head sea, in consequence of which we did not reach the offing of Kahului until six o'clock the next

morning. Seeing no signs of the "Themis," we bore away for Hilo, with a squally wind, the "Nettie" under reefed sails. As we were going into Hilo bay on the afternoon of the 17th, a sail was descried to the leeward, which later proved to be the "Themis."

I immediately hoisted an American flag to deceive her if possible, and shortly anchored. I then went on shore to procure boats with which to go out and board the "Themis," as the wind was too light to sail the "Nettie." The "Themis" was sailing with a signal set for a pilot; but in anticipation of this I had secured the only pilot there was, and had him on the "Nettie;" and I would not let him go out to the "Themis," as I had reasons for thinking he would tell Captain Hanham that the schooner in the harbor was the "Nettie," and that I was on board of her. After some consultation with Mr. John H. Coney, the Sheriff of Hawaii, he agreed to go out to the "Themis," and tell Captain Hanham that the regular pilot was sick, and could not come out. On reaching the yacht he told Captain Hanham that the schooner inside was from California. Accordingly the "Themis" altered her course, and was three miles off the anchorage when Captain Hanham recognized the character of the "Nettie." He immediately tacked and stood out to sea.

This was about five o'clock in the afternoon. As soon as I saw this movement of the "Themis," I started in a whaleboat for her, being accompanied by Captain Barrett of the whale-ship "Sun-Beam," which was in the bay, and Mr. Barker, the latter having charge of the boat. I had

already ordered Mr. Dayton to follow in another boat with as many soldiers as it could carry. The "Nettie" was also got under way as soon as possible, and followed the boats out; the wind however was very light. On my way out I met Sheriff Coney, who was just returning from the "Themis," and I ordered him into my boat. The yacht had all sail set, but as the wind continued to be light we soon succeeded in coming up with her. My boat was brought alongside, and I ordered the officer on the deck of the "Themis," who was apparently the mate, to heave to, as I had a process to serve on board, the yacht being within the jurisdiction of the Hawaiian Government. He replied that he had orders not to allow me to board the "Themis." I said that I must. He replied that he had further orders to fire on me if I made the attempt. I answered, "Fire, and take the consequences!" At the same time I ordered the boat's crew to heave ahead, and attempted to board the yacht. The mate of the "Themis" then ordered the crew to man her guns, which they did. At the same time one of the crew, sitting aft on the traffrail, made signs with his hands, which I interpreted as a warning to me to keep out of the way, as each time he made the signal, he bent over and looked down the companionway, apparently watching the motions of some one below. Meanwhile the boat with the soldiers and the "Nettie" were a long way from me, and the "Themis" was by this time under full sail. As I had reason to suppose the mate would fire on me if I made the attempt to board, I was obliged to give it up. I therefore ordered

the boat's crew to cease pulling ahead, and returned to the "Nettie," which had been anchored, as the wind had died away. By this time it was dark.

At ten o'clock that night, the "Themis" fired four guns and sent up a blue light. I got a boat and crew from the "Sun-Beam," and pulled out into the offing, to see if I could find the yacht. But after cruising around until one o'clock in the morning, without any sight of her, I returned. An hour later the land breeze coming down, the "Nettie" was again got under way, and stood out in search of the "Themis." At daylight the yacht was discovered about eight miles off shore, standing directly in to the land. When she saw the "Nettie," she tacked and stood out to sea, setting her colors on the fore and main mast, making all sail, and steering E. S. E. The chase was continued until noon, when the "Themis," which in running before the wind could sail two knots to the "Nettie's" one, was hull down. I therefore abandoned the pursuit, and sailed for Lahaina, arriving there early Monday morning, the 20th. On landing I found that Mr. Mason had been landed at Kahului, and had returned to Lahaina overland. I saw him, and had some conversation with him in regard to the affair. The following day I sailed for Honolulu, arriving there the same day. I made my report to the Government concerning the chase of the "Themis," which was approved.

On Friday, the 24th of the same month, the "Themis" touched at Waialua, on this island (Oahu), landing the

girl and a young half-caste man whom Captain Hanham had intended to take abroad with him; they were both brought to Honolulu. Captain Hanham sent a long letter to Mr. James W. Austin, which consisted principally of a tirade against Dr. Hutchison, calling him anything but an honest man, and asking him (Mr. Austin) to come off on board, which Mr. Austin declined to do, sending a letter to that effect through me to Captain Hanham, who was off Waialua. But upon receiving another letter begging him to come, Mr. Austin went. Captain Hanham told him that the report I had made, in regard to the mate of the "Themis" ordering me not to board her, and what followed in Hilo Bay, was "a base fabrication" on my part. He shortly sailed for England; and in my opinion, when any person of his stamp comes here again he will be more careful.

KAONA, THE RELIGIOUS FANATIC, AND HIS REBELLION.

J. KAONA was born at North Kona, Hawaii, and was educated at the Hilo Boarding School, graduating from the Laihainaluna Seminary. After leaving the latter place, he was Police Magistrate at Lahaina, but finally returned to his birthplace, where, as will appear, he and a band of his followers distinguished themselves.

In 1867, he introduced himself to Rev. J. D. Paris, of Kona (to whom I am indebted for the account of all that happened prior to my arrival on the scene), saying, "I have come to Kona from Honolulu, and have brought with me a lot of Hawaiian Bibles for gratuitous distribution, and I want a place to store them until the Sabbath is past." This was Saturday afternoon. He also begged that he might store them in the new church Lanakila, which was at that time covered in, but had not been finished inside, or consecrated. The church trustees granted his request, and he immediately took possession. In a few days it was rumored that Kaona, with a large number of his family and its branches, who lived near by, had all moved into the church.

The first signs of religious insanity now appeared, for Kaona and his wife claimed to be divinely inspired

prophets of the Lord Jehovah, and God-appointed heads of the church on earth; and they assumed to take possession of this property in the name of the Lord. All who would consent to be his followers were to take oath on the Bible, live in common, wear a white badge on their hats, have a Bible hung by their sides like a sword, and follow their leaders to death or victory. When requested by the church officers to vacate the building, Kaona and his followers positively refused to do so, threatening vengeance upon any person who should interfere or attempt to oust them. Here they continued to live for some weeks, singing, praying, chanting the Psalms, day and night, and telling their dreams, until an order of ejectment was served on them from the Governess of the island, Ruth Keeliiokalani. Being, however, finally compelled to leave the church, they took possession of a tract of land near by, belonging to Kanaina, erected a number of grass houses, and planted a flag-pole. There they stayed until the rainy season came on, when they moved again, a mile and a half nearer the sea, where they remained until driven out by force some months later.

They then planted their flag-pole in the middle of an open court, erected grass houses, and held both religious and political meetings. Kaona claimed to be the head of all the powers that be, Church or State, and defied and threatened utter extermination to any one who should oppose him or his followers. The land which they had taken possession of had been leased in the mean time to Mr. William F. Ray; he showed the lease to

Kaona, and requested him and his followers to leave, but all to no purpose. After trying to have them removed peaceably, and receiving only abuse, he took legal steps for ejectment, and Sheriff Neville proceeded to serve the notice. When he read it, at the same time giving Kaona a copy, the latter was full of wrath; seizing the paper he spit upon it, and tearing it in pieces stamped it under his feet, venting his anger on Mr. Neville and all civil authority. Affirming that he was amenable to no earthly power, he ordered the sheriff to leave, and never again to dare to assume authority over him or his followers, declaring that if he did so he would be severely dealt with. For good reasons nothing more was done for some months in attempting another notice of ejectment.

In the following year, 1868, Hawaii was visited by a series of severe earthquakes; and Kaona, understanding the superstitious character of the natives, made the most of the events. He uttered his prophecies, that the end was at hand; that the world was to be burned up after a certain number of days, and that only he and his followers would be saved. His disciples were sent forth in every direction to warn the people — natives and foreigners — to repent, to flee from the wrath to come, to turn to him as the Lord's true prophet, and join his followers. All who refused, he said, would assuredly perish, and be forever excluded from the Kingdom of Heaven.

When Sheriff Neville went to serve the second notice of ejectment, knowing what kind of a man he had to deal with, he was armed, and accompanied with his deputy and

a number of constables. He rode to the outskirts of Kaona's encampment; but before reaching the house which Kaona made his headquarters the sheriff and his constables were met by a shower of stones, and surrounded by a large force of the fanatics, armed with clubs, stones, and lassos, and yelling like fiends, "Kill the haole,[1] kill the haole!" In the mêlée Sheriff Neville was struck in the head by a stone, which fractured his skull (as it was supposed) and felled him from his horse. The other constables barely escaped with their lives, except one, who was lassoed, dragged from his horse, and killed. Several others were severely wounded, but made their escape on horseback.

Neville lay where he fell for some hours, no one daring to remove him; he was still alive, but unable to help himself. When it was reported to Kaona that the sheriff was still alive, he called upon his followers to acquit themselves like men; and said that whoever would put an end to that wicked haole should have the highest seat in heaven. A fierce, blood-thirsty fellow stood forth and said, "I am the man," and club in hand went out and finished the work of murder. This bloody work done, the whole community gathered around their leader, dressed in white, with their Bibles, chanting, "Glory to God in the highest, who has given us the victory over our enemies!" Then after a thrilling harangue, Kaona exhorted his followers to seize and put to death all who would not join them, — natives and foreigners alike, — and to set fire to their houses.

[1] *Haoli* means "foreigner."

When this was known, the whole district was aroused. All able-bodied men — natives and foreigners — armed themselves for the protection of their families and property. Word was sent post haste to Hilo, to Mr. John H. Coney, the sheriff of the island, who soon arrived with an armed force, and being joined by the armed band in Kona, marched directly to the encampment of Kaona, and soon forced him and his followers to surrender and yield themselves as prisoners. They were placed in confinement until the arrival of the "Kilauea" the following day from Honolulu, as word had been sent there of the trouble, and asking for assistance.

News of the disturbance was received in Honolulu on the morning of Oct. 22, 1868, by the schooner "Prince." At one o'clock A. M. I was awakened by a messenger bringing me a letter from Hon. C. F. Hart, telling of the death of Sheriff Neville and of a constable, and asking for help, as they could not tell how long the disturbance would last. I immediately went to Governor Dominis, then in charge of the Government troops, and we proceeded to the Palace, and requested the guard to call the King Kamehameha V. His Majesty, upon being told of the affair, immediately sent for his ministers and Captain John A. Hassinger to meet him at the Palace. When all were present, the King read the letter I had received, and asked his ministers what steps should be taken in the matter. The Minister of the Interior asked me what I had to suggest. I said that as the steamer "Kilauea" would be due in Lahaina the next day, a sailing vessel should be

chartered to take the necessary troops there and intercept the steamer, that the troops should then be transferred to her, leaving the chartered vessel to take the steamer's cargo to Honolulu. This plan was discussed, and finally agreed upon. Governor Dominis left to make arrangements for the troops; while Major Prendergast, the King's Chamberlain, was sent for, and ordered to engage a suitable vessel, and provide provisions for the expedition. All this was done early in the morning; and at eight o'clock A. M. we met again at the Palace, when the Chamberlain reported that he had chartered the two schooners, "Prince" and "Kaimaile," and Governor Dominis said that he had selected the soldiers who were to go.

At two o'clock P. M. that afternoon the expedition sailed from the end of the Esplanade, under command of Governor Dominis, accompanied by his Excellency Stephen H. Phillips, Acting Secretary of War, by myself, Major Charles H. Judd, Captains J. A. Hassinger and Von Goznitz, and Lieut. Allan W. Judd. The force consisted of fifty men from the Household Troops under command of Captain Kahoohuli and Lieutenant Kahananiu, sixty-five men of the Light Artillery, as infantry, with one gun under command of Capt. J. A. Hassinger and Lieutenant Judd.

After a rough night we reached Lahaina at two o'clock the next afternoon, and came to anchor just as the "Kilauea" was coming in. I boarded her at once, telling the captain of my orders, and directed him to anchor between the two schooners; the work of transferring the

cargo was begun, the soldiers helping. At four o'clock that afternoon we started for Hawaii, — this was on Friday, — and on the following day reached Kealakekua Bay, our destination, and began to land the troops at Kaawaloa. As we passed along the coast before coming to our anchorage, we could see that the camp of Kaona was in a state of commotion ; and at the landing we were met by Sheriff Coney, who had been sent for. Credit is due him for his promptness in coming to the scene of trouble from Hilo, riding night and day in order to arrive as soon as possible. We found Kaona and his followers in Mr. Todd's yard, under the guard of the foreign residents, who had been on duty since the capture of the fanatics. The residents were relieved by the soldiers, who were placed under the command of Captain Hassinger. It rained all that night, and both soldiers and prisoners had to make the best of it, as there was no building to put them in.

During that evening a consultation was held as to the disposal of the prisoners ; it was decided to take them the next day to Kailua, as there were better accommodations there. I was ordered to take a number of men and disinter the bodies of Mr. Neville and the native constable, and give them suitable burial. I found both of the bodies horribly mangled ; both had been buried in a sitting posture, their arms bound to their sides with ropes. After some difficulty the bodies were placed in coffins, and taken home for decent interment. The Rev. Alexander McIntosh was then in Kona, and officiated at the funeral,

which was a very sad one. After the services were over the steamer left for Kailua, arriving there that afternoon at four o'clock, and the prisoners were landed the next day. Attorney-General Phillips conducted the prosecution for the preliminary examinations, which were begun immediately. Some of the women among the prisoners were sent home, having taken no part in the assault.

In all sixty-six men and twelve women were committed for trial, and sent to Honolulu; a large number of these were released a few days afterwards from the Oahu Prison by order of the Attorney-General, and twenty men and one woman were returned to Hawaii for trial at the May Term of the Supreme Court in 1869, when all but eight men were discharged. The woman was not tried until the November Term in the same year, but she was not returned to Honolulu.

Notwithstanding the fact that officials had been foully murdered in the discharge of their duties, not one of the prisoners was convicted of murder. Kaona the leader was tried for manslaughter in the second degree, and was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. None of the terms of imprisonment exceeded sixteen years, which was slight punishment for such a deed. Of the prisoners, three served their time and were discharged; three died in prison, and one was pardoned. As to Kaona himself, there is no entry in the record as to what became of him.

NOTES.

In October of 1852, I took a census of the foreign population included in the following limits of the District of Kona, Oahu, namely, — from Kalihi to Waikiki one way, and up Nuuanu Valley as far as the Pali.

Males over 21 years	380
" under 21 years	129
Females over 21 years	144
" under 21 years	118
Colored persons	21
Chinamen in business	37
Coolies and servants	34
Making the foreign population in Honolulu at that date	863

The Condition of Sugar Cultivation in 1853.

Lihue Kauai	580 acres.
Koloa "	650 "
Hounalua Maui	300 "
Makawao "	500 "
Hana "	130 "
Waimea Hawaii	50 "
Hilo (central)	540 "
Total number of cultivated acres	2,750

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